HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 105— BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 5 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,535
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,535
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MOOLTANx ..	11,430 20 847
20 „	RAZMAK ..		
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
6th May	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
11th „	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21 April	7 May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	12 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	10th May
Honolulu Maru..	12th May	25th „
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	19th „	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th „	5th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1925	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 1,500 = Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CHIEF AGENTS AND DIST. SUPERINTENDENTS for unrepresented Provinces and Districts throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on MONTHLY REMUNERATION OF RS. 500/- AND RS 250/- respectively subject to increment according to the capabilities. Security and good reference essential. For terms and prospectuses, please apply with one anna postage stamp to THE CHIEF ORGANIZER, "ALL-INDIA MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., Mysore" (S. India).

A R217

WANTED—AGENTS in Bengal and Bombay Presidencies to canvas orders for Mica chimneys. Brilliant prospects. Terms on application with an anna stamp to G. KOTHANDAPANI NAIDU, General Merchant, Gudur, Nellore Dist.

A R209

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for (Opening) a New Match Factory. See OOMER AHMED DHORAJIWALA, 99, Bhadari Street, Chukla, Bombay 3.

A R223

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS to push the sale of our hosiery goods and cloth on pay and Commission basis. For particulars, please write to the MANAGER, IDEAL HOSIERY WORKS, Ludhiana.

A R21.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

A R172

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One EXPERT OIL ENGINE FITTER. Pay Rs. 45/- monthly. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 1961 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R210

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Self-contained FLAT, three-rooms, bath, modern convenence. Apply Capt. RANADAY, Thakordwar.

C R221

EDUCATIONAL.

AN expert will teach the whole shorthand theory at the students' residence within 3 months for Rs. 40 only. Apply Box No. 1962, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R218

GUARANTEED COACHING is imparted in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting by experienced Teacher (late Instructor Crown Typewriting Co.) at RENOWN TYPEWRITING CO., 40, Church Gate Street, Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Very moderate fees. JOIN TODAY.

M & R220

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH,
CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams :— "CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—Let them go who have baffled. I shall cure you in a month. Full course of medicines Rs. 25/- Packing and Postage As. 8/- Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

T 285/51

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once por V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLANCHETTE for spirit communions. Rs. 3/4. GHOST-MIRROR-BOX for seeing spirit appearances. Rs. 2/8. INDIAN SPIRITUAL REVIEW, Psycho-Occult-Monthly. Annual subscription Rs. 4/-, OCCULT HOUSE, DACCA.

T R216

"HONEY, pure and fresh in 2 lb. tin white 2/-, yellow 1/8/- per tin.
Chaplis with leather Socks from Rs. 3/12/- to Rs. 6/- per pair.
Postage and packing extra. M. S. MALIK & CO., Genl. Merchants. Chamba, Via Dalhousie, PUNJAB.

T R215

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SHOLAPOOR Spg. & Wg. Co, Ltd

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 are invited on the company's tender form for the purchase of Waste both ready stock as well as probable out turn. from the 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928, produced at the Sholapoor Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Sholapur, and will be received at the Company's Registered Office, at the undermentioned address till the 5th proximo. For tender forms, samples and any information that may be desired, tenderers may see the undersigned during office hours on week days and upto 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
"SUDAMA HOUSE,"
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

28th April, 1927. 28502

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST BHATWADI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Gopaldas Virji proving executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Haridas Lalji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th May 1927, at 4-30 p'm' (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension and Ter land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 1st Bhatwadi Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267 New No. 1852 Old Survey No. 574 New Survey No. 7891 Cadastral No. 1406 Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 358 Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage leading to 1st Bhatwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a boundary wall and beyond that by Bhatwadi Second Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Krishnabai wife of Rajaram Shanker Mansurker and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Bhanji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, furniture etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—
Cane sofas, chair, table; round table; sofa with cushion, etc., etc.
By order of Toorabhoy Saikh Faizullabhoy and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Vali Mahomed Abdul Rehman of Nakhoda Mohalla.
26 Dozens Gloy.
26 Dozens Gloy on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messers Jaman and Coy:—
150 Dozens Gloy.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waller horse in harness.
By order of the concerned:—
1 "Templer" car 20 H. P. 1924 model wire wheels electric lights.
1 "Maxwell" 20 H. P. 1919 model.
1 "R. M. C." 14 H. P. 1919 model.

(The above cars are in good condition and working order.)

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

FELIX IN BLUNDERLAND.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

The most powerful and thrilling Historical Picture in Seven Reels ever produced before by the

MAHARASHTRA FILM Co.

TREASURES OF KALYAN

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

DAILY FOUR SHOWS—At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

ONLY TWO CONCERTS.

A VERITABLE TREAT OF INDIAN THUMRI MUSIC
BY
Miss SUNDERABAI
THE TALENTED MUSICIAN OF POONA.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 7th May at 9-30 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, 8th May at 5-30 p.m.

If you are fond of Quality music backed up by brains, individuality and supercharm do not fail to hear Miss Sunderabai giving a unique display of her genuine THUMRI music. Her music is pre-eminently simple, sweet and charming to hear but exceedingly difficult to imitate. An excellent opportunity to hear Thumri, Hori, Gazal, etc. easily the most charming side of Indian music. You are bound to be carried away with every tune.

N. B.—For private parties inquire at Ambewadi, G. No. 15, Girgaum, Bombay.

PLANS AT THE THEATRE.

Prices: Sofas Rs. 25; Stalls Rs. 5; Rs. 4, Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and As. 8. Plus Tax.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
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ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
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General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

STAY ONLY FOR A WEEK!

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will Stage

"SUFED DAKU"

To-night, Thursday, 5th May 1927 at 9-30 P.M.

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking Open at the Theatre

Mr. Raghuvir will Act as the Heroine.

RED SCOTCH SHINING

GRANITE PILLARS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Experts trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

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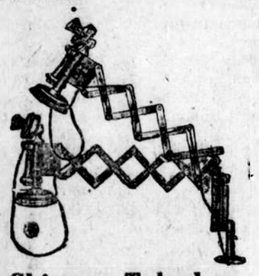
30 Years' Reputation
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
AYURVEDASRAMAM.
THE ONLY HOUSE
For
PLAGUE
And
CHOLERA
REMEDIES.
Apply for a Free Catalogue.
151, Govindappanaick St.G.T.MADRAS

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED
BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.
To prevent Malaria, Influenza, May, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.
Other Preparations :—

BATLIWALLA'S **RINGWORM OINTMENT** forItches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **DIARRHOEA MIXTURE** for Cholera and DiarrhoeaPrice As 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **TONIC SYRUP** eases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **BALM** (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle
BATLIWALLA'S **QUININE TABLETS** two grs. Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.
BATLIWALLA'S **TOOTH POWDER**, price As. 6 per bottle.
Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company, Ltd.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA
Managing Directo
P. O Cadell Road, Bombay No. 14r
Tel. Address.— 'Caw ashapaur Bomb

YOUR TELEPHONE
Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and
keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.
Impossible ! NO.
The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.



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175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chiphona." Telephone No. "24963".

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.

S. S. Clan Malcolm, Jones, Liverpool.
S. S. Jehangir Constantine Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.

S. S. Agra, Obssen, Calcutta.
S. S. Howra, Greece, Karachi.
S. S. Baraja, Hall, Busreh.

May 5.

City of Canterbury, Bremner, Liverpool via Karachi.

LOADING.

May 4.

S. S. Pilsna for Trieste.
S. S. Karapara for Durban.
S. S. Shwedagon for Rangoon.
S. S. Clan Malcolm for Dunkirk.

S. S. Clan Malcolm :—The James Finclay Coy.'s steamer Clan Malcolm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jehangir :—The S. M. Coy.'s steamer Jehangir, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedcah, with a general cargo.

S. S. Agra :—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer Agra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and some bottom cargo.

S. S. Howra :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Howra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and some bottom cargo.

S. S. Baraja :—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Baraja sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Camterbury :—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Canterbury, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and some bottom cargo.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bengal Dec/J. 280				
Bengal May 279				
Broach A/M 316				
Broach 1928 A/M 325				
Broach J/A 320				
Oomra D/Jan 307				
Oomra May 301				
Oomra July 306				
Southern May/June 322				
Bengal	293	286	279	271
S Punjab	290	283	276	268
Rajputana	293	286	279	271
Broach	328	324	318	
P/American	342	335	328	321
Viramgaum	335	332	327	
Dholleras	330	327	322	
Surat	371	368	363	
Navasari	386	383	318	
Oomra No 3	307	302	296	
C/P No. 1	319	314	308	
C/P No. 2	313	308	302	
Khandesh	303	298	292	
Muthiah	301	296	290	
Southern			330	326
Bijapire			325	321
Bagaukite			340	336
Cmpta		356	352	348
Combodia		384	380	376

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 4.

Ready Cotton Sales.
300 Japan T & C. Berar 304
200 Japan T. & Co. Amraoti 307
100 Japan T. & Co. Shegaon 304 1/2
200 Ozoburin Shegaon 302
100 Gokak Mill Karanja 310
200 Ralli Bros. Khandwa 306
100 Ralli Bros. Halca 306
100 Vardhman Bros. Banusa 308
100 Vardhman Bros. Harda 307
200 A Damodar Bengal 285
100 G Madhavji Piparia 308
100 Vardhman Bros. Berar 308
200 Currimbhoy Sangli 307

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, May 4.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar today.

July/A. April/May.
Opening 317 11/0 Rs. 313/8
318 12/15 314/0 Settlement rate.
318/12 1/30 316/8 Rs.
320/4 2/45 317/0
320/8 4/0 318/0
321/0 5/15 330/0
Last 319/4 6/15 316/0
To-day's.

Highest Rate.		Lowestt Rate.	
A/M.	J/A	A/M	J/A.
Rs. 318	322	313	316

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 30th April 1927.
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 4,000,000
Total. 4,000,000

Mellin's Food Biscuits

intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.
From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Mellin's Food Biscuits.
Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to: (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day :

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£102.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£83. 0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 0
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108. 0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0.10. 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.6
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.1.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£106	£100	£ 109.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£ 98.5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97. 0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.17.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19. 5.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.11.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£17. 5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£115.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£71.5.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£90.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£61.5.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.16.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£49.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.17.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81. 0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.11.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£98.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£96. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£100.10.0

Remarks :—Market—rather firmer.
Australians XD £2 10 0 & Tata Powers £3 15 0.

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

4th May 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending April 23. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1106	269.
Bombay x	75021	57918.
Karachi	12578	25015
Madras	4329	3366
Rangoon	..(a)	..
Tuticorin	2100	..
	95534	86568

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 23rd April. 1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	627	224
Bombay	16217	33990
Karachi	8126	40913
Madras	138)	2195
Rangoon	2508	2504
Tuticorin	..	179
	28867	80205

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to April 23. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	71963	45909
Bombay x	2377425	2752824
Karachi	649344	1070163
Madras	81528	74143
Rangoon	22803(a)	19870
Tuticorin	21825	19871
	3224888	3982780

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to April 23. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	15736	16704
Bombay x	1416909	1805077
Karachi	494698	780578
Madras	21694	54555
Rangoon	45993	67967
Tuticorin	10122	43797
	2005452	2766673

(a) to 16th April. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 2nd May. 1927.	1926
	294	5747
	1st Sept. to 2nd May. 1926-27.	1925-26
	40850	98818

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 19th April. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	7943
China	..	1350
Japan	..	7122
Bombay (a)	.. 301	3254
U. S. A.	..	125
	301	19794

	1st Sept. to 19th April. 1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	25945	51642
Continent	226967	200854
China	63114	104308
Japan	164722	312574
Bombay (a)	41667	96403
U. S. A.	5326	8300
	527741	874079

Adjusted.
(a) Include Cotton for transhipment.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 4,

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Textile	„	0	11	3
Century	„	0	11	0
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	6
Apollo	„	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0	14	9
Century 6404-8705	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	14	9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	14	9
Phoneix	„	0	15	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0	14	6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0	14	9
Kaliamardan	„	0	14	9
Daud Sahib	„	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	„	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	0	15	6
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	0
David Mill	„	0	15	6
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	6
Moon Mill	„	0	15	6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	14	9
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	14	3
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	3
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	3
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	3
Sakuntala	„	0	14	3
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	0
Globe	„	0	13	9
Rachael	„	0	13	9
Palkhi	„	0	14	0
Maher	„	0	14	6
Kechhwa	„	0	14	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	14	6
Textile	„	0	14	6
Century	„	0	14	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	3
Jacob	„	0	15	9
Century	„	1	0	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	3
Century	„	0	15	6
Jacob	„	0	14	9
Mun Mill	„	0	15	6
1386 Tata	„	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	12	0
Jamshed	„	3	12	0
Century	„	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4	1	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	3	6
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur	„	10	0	0
58000 Kurla	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney	„	7	6	0
Hindustan		7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	6
STRIPPED SATIN Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent	„	2	3	0
Apollo David	„	2	3	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0

Remarks :—It is heard that about 4,000 bales of blankets have been sold by two of the big mills of Bombay at the rate of 9 annas per lb. i.e., 1 anna lower than that of the last year's rate and the same are deliverable upto December next. As a result of good rise in cotton market the transactions in other cloths also have come up into existence without any difficulty. At present merchants see the signs of better times for the future. But what would happen God knows that.

Here's your chance to get a first-class library, FREE. Books by such famous Authors as Gilbert Frankau, Ethel M. Dell, H. G. Wells, Cosmo Hamilton, E. F. Benson, Elizabeth Bibesco, are yours for smoking PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES and saving the coupons.

Start smoking PASSING SHOW to-day —they will satisfy you as they are satisfying tens of thousands of other discerning smokers—by their consistent quality and fine condition.

See the list on the coupons in every packet and tin—any of these fine books are yours, post free, duty free, for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets of

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
Golden in Colour-Golden in Quality

Made in London by Carreras Ltd.
138 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY.

Your Smile and Your Teeth

Simple New Dental Method Restores Cloudy Teeth to Gleaming Whiteness

THANKS to modern dental science, it's been found that teeth seldom are naturally off color. Most often they are simply coated with a dingy film which ordinary dentifrices do not successfully clear off. That's why brushing has failed you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you'll feel that film now — a slippery sort of coating. It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites germ growth, tooth decay and gum troubles. For health's sake and for beauty, you must remove it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Today, in place of using an old-type dentifrice, get the film-removing paste called Pepsodent which dental authorities now so widely urge. You'll find, to your own surprise, that your teeth gleam like jewels, that your gums take on a healthy, coral tint—your smile gleaming and wonderfully attractive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 3.

July	15.67
October	15.97
December	16.17
January	16.20
March	16.36
Middling Spot	15.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 3

May	15.43
July	15.64
Middling Spot	15.33

NEW YORK.

New York, May 3

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	15.26
July	15.49
October	15.80

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.24
July	15.47
October	15.78

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	15.29
July	15.49

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 3

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3

May	8.24
June	8.26
July	8.33
August	8.36
September	8.39
October	8.42
November	8.43
December	8.47
January	8.48
February	8.50
March	8.51
April	8.56
May	8.57
Middling Spot	8.53

SALES.

Liverpool, May 4

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000 ,,
Sales on Speculation	300 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3

Scinde Good	6.65
Scinde Fully Good	6.85
Scinde Fine	7.05
Bengal Good	6.65
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.05
Oomra Good	7.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.30
Oomra Fine	7.55
Broach Good	7.05
Broach Fully Good	7.35
Broach Fine	7.65

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 3

Demand Bills	485.56

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, May 3.

	Closing.
July	15.18
May	14.88
June	15.00
August	15.21
September	15.31
October	15.38
November	15.53
December	15.59
January	15.62
February	15.63
March	15.71
April	15.71
May	15.79
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	15.35

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 133
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138.1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 124
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 91.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 3/4
Tone of Exchange.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 4.

3 months 3 23/32 per cent.
6 months 3-25/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 2 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 4.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/11.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/11.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10/3.
Soverign ready Rs. 13/14.
Soverign forcard Rs. 13/11/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59/6.

London, May 3.

Bar gold ready £84/10 1/4.
Silver ready d. 25/15.
Silver forward d. 25/14.
Tone of Silver.—
India bought. Shina sold. There were sellers at the quotation. Market closed weak.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 3.

Bank Bills, 3 months	3-23|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	3-25|32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 3.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.49-3 4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1|8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.94
T. T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T. T. Milan on London	94.30
T. T. Berne on London	25.26
T. T. Paris on London	124.01
T. T. London on Prague	163.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 3

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£48-7/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/2
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/8
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£58
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£60-3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£71
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5%	£100-1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London May 3

Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10 1/4

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Patel Brothers Telegraphic market advices: 9-20 a.m.: No precipitation.

8-45 p.m.: Good continental buying. Fresh breaks in levees threatened in Louisiana. Market looks higher.

Liverpool market is expected to open today about plus 08 to plus 09.

Liverpool spot	8.34—05
American cross rate	4.85 3|4

Telegraphic market advices: Scattered showers Oklahoma.

Liverpool correspondents cable as under:—

"Floods still serious—Fresh breaks threatened Louisiana."

AMERICAN MARKET

On Monday, the American market for May delivery was 16 points higher than last Saturday, yesterday also may delivery was 29 points higher. The tone of the market is strong due to floods extending in Mississippi; and trade buying.

LOCAL MARKET

The local market opened Rs. 10 higher than Monday's closing on the strength of American advices of trade buying and flood increasing. July/August opened Rs. 317 and closed Rs. 320 1/2 at 4 p.m. New April/May Broach opened at Rs. 322 and closed at Rs. 325 1/2. At 4 p.m. the market was as under:—

Broach May 1927	313	316 1/2	313	316½
Broach Apl/May 1928	322	325 1/2	322	325½
Broach July-Aug	317	320 1/2	317	320½
Oomra May	300	301 1/2	299	301½
Oomra July	304	305	304	305
New Oomra Jan	304	307	304	307
Bengal May	279	279		279

At Sewri the market opened firm. On profit taking by jobbers and due to weak Liverpool advises it closed easy at 6 p.m.

Broach May	318	319 1/2	316	317
Broach Apl/May 1928	327	328	325	325
Broach July Aug	321	322	320	320
Oomra May	303	307 1/2	303	304
Bengal		279		280
Oomra	307	307	306	303½

WHEAT & SEEDS

MUKTSAR, May 2.

Wheat Har	4 10 0
Wheat Bhadon	4 12 6
Wheat Asui	4 13 3
Gram Jeth	3 9 9
Gram Har	3 10 6
Gram Asui	3 14 9
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7 11 3
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 12 0
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 5 0
Cottonseeds Jeth	3 14 6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 9
Barley Jeth	3 5 6

READR.

New Wheat 5/4 to 5/10, New Gram 3/10 to 3/15, New Barley 3/4/6 to 3/5/3. Rapeseeds 7/8 to 7/15, Cottonseeds 3/15/. Market arrival.

Grain 1,200 mds. Rapeseeds 150 mds. Market condition.—Steady.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 3.

	To-day's Price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment Quoted, May-June	52|8
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb Shipment, Value, May-June	53|0
Wheat, Australian, Shipment Buyers, May-June	54|6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Shipment, Quoted May	55|0

COFFEE.

New York, May 3

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	15-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London May 3

Copper, English Best Selected,	£59-7/8
Copper, Braziers,	£71
Yellow Metal,	£65—1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£25-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£294-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London May 3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, June, per Cwt, 16/3
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/3-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt. 16/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London May 3

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/7-5/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/7—7/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/7-5/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/7—7/8 Sellers

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, May 26.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 29th April to 2nd May	24310	22689	—1379
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 2nd. May	2445858	2815739	—369881
SHIPMENTS. 29th April to 2nd May ..			
United Kingdom	932		— 932
Continent	2035	11237	— 9202
China, Japan & Coast Ports	8200	17920	—9720
Total.	10235	3008	—199854
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 2nd. May. ..			
United Kingdom	6258	38451	—32193
Continent	246968	392183	—145215
China	161112	321689	—160577
Japan	1017558	1095057	—77499
Coast Ports	15819	20778	— 4959
U.S.A.	726	1450	—724
Total.	1448441	1869608	—421167
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe	830	5522	—4692
China, Japan & Coast Ports	24100	17628	+ 6472

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 22nd April.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	13797	15200
Bombay	25884	26383
Sind	2623	4068
Bengal	1374	2345
U. P.	514	5..
Punjab	3644	979
C. P.	2692	4249
Berar	5411	6819
N. W. F. Provinces	..	..
Ajmer/Merwara	741	1037
Burma (I)	..	..
Jodhpur State	290	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajapipla State	320	..
Jaipur State (I)	291	149
Baroda State (xx)	4461	..
Nabha State	..	..
Cambay State @	209	..
Alwar State (x)	..	..
Total	62519	72000

1st Sept. to 22nd April.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	147733*	151774
Bombay	518611*	686177
Sind	115045*	173686
Bengal	21215	24113
U. P.	175359	192652
Punjab	609444*	1045618*
C. P.	334896*	356542
Berar	732722*	58281
N. W.F. Provinces	578	2177
Ajmer Merwar	31702	58554
Burma (I)	38943	77786
Jodhpur State	4024	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	16306	18200
Jaipur State (@)	8100	13768
Baroda State	44727	..
Nabha State	19126	..
Cambay State +	959	..
Alwar State (II)	3507	..
Total	2824824	3393865

* Adjusted.
@ to 15th April.
(I) to 8th April.
(II) to 30th March.
(x x) to 21st April.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London May 3

Cottonseed, Bombay, May/June Shipment offered.	£8-17-6
Castorseed, Bombay, May/June Shipment offered,	£18-0-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton, May/June Shipment offered	£20-7-6

LONDON SILVER.

London May3

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25-7/8

LINSEED.

London, May 3.

Linseed Calcutta ton, Shipment Paid, May-June	£17-17-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	£18-2-6
Linseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton, Shipt. Offered, May June	£18.12-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. delivery Sellers May Aug.	31|6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. delivery Sellers Sept.-Dec.	32|9

To-day's Rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5|8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 4.

Mill shares opened but the healthy tone and remained very firm all the sessions. favorite scrips were on the time ingood demand. Fazul touched to 966 and Bombay dyeing 947/8. Pearl 611/4 closed in the buyers.

We:—Quote Fazul 960, B. Dyeing 947/8 Pearl 611/4, Century 446/4, Nagpur 135 D, Swadesh 545, Furtey 151/4, Swan 161/4, New Great 345, Simplex 108/12, Colaba 161/4, Tata Drd. 221/4, and that of Ordinary Tata Hydro 1073/12, Burma Old 696/4, partly paid 217/8, Pre. Indian Cement 213/12, Bunds 27/4, Bombay Steam 221/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1497/8 and that of Contributories 375, wanted at Central Bank changed hands at 29/10 and Bank of India quoting 77/8.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Tracing Co., Ltd., Commission Agents, in their daily report state:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	250	22	77	8
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1497	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	375	
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	25	
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	27	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	213	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	190	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	675	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	221	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	17	2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	852	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	142	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1073	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	585	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	852	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..		435	
Akbari	560	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	590	80	780	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	315	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	685	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	210	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8XD	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	12
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	110	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	130	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	94	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	218	2
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	65	8
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	223	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	
New India	25	..	25	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	427	8
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	365	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 4.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 79/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103 10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108|6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107 14.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 112|10.
6 per cent Bombay due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8
Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 79-3 1945/55 Rs. 108/7.
Tone of Market. Quiet. More Sellers.

Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	947	8
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Broach Fine Counts	50	..	75	
Century	100	10y	446	4
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	161	4
Crescent	100	4	226	4
Curimbhoy	250	..	260	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1-4	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	295	
Edward Sasson	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	24	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	960	
Finlay	1,000	..	151	4
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	257	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	383	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	115	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	150	
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	17	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	135	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	611	4
Poenix	100	10	432	8
Premier	100	..	12	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	198	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500	..	535	8
Swan	00	..	161	4
Tata Mill O.	5	..	101	4
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2660	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			427 8
Bombay Cotton			365
Bombay Dyeing	942 8	945 942 8	947 8
Century	438 12	442 8 450	446 4
Central India			502 12
Colaba Land			161 4
Crescent			226 4
Edward Sassoon			135
Fazulbhoy	942 952 8	955 950 12	958 960
Finlays			554
Globe			35
Gokak			142 8
Indian Bleaching			257 8
Indore Malwa			383 12
Kohinoor			1177 8
Madhowjee			150
Mathuradas			17 8
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			135
New Great			345
Pearl	602 8	607 8 605	612 8
Pabany			295
Phoenix			432 8
Simplex			198 12
Swadeshi			545
Swan Mills			161 4
Tata Mills			101 4
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.			7913
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			108 8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 6.

S.S. "Ranpura" with mails of April 21 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 7.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 6TH.

Public lecture by Dewan Chaman Lal, on "The Student's Duty to their Country" at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

Lala Lajpat Rai's lecture at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding.

Send off to Mr. V. V. Giri, Indian Labour Delegate to the International Labour Conference, Parel 8-30 p.m. Mr. Pothan Joseph to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

ADDRESS TO SHETH G. D. BIRLA.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce and other allied institutions will present an address to Sheth Ghanashymdas Birla, on the eve of his departure to Geneva, as employers' delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference, to-day (Thursday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Supercribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Laxmi" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

Supercribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies Phillipine Islands Penang Selangore and Singapore) and China Via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant s.s. "Ellenga."

SHIVAJI CELEBRATIONS

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEES PROGRAMME.

5th May Thursday.

Lala Lajpatrai, Burjaji Framji Bharucha Jamnadas Dwarkadas and K. K. Dadachandji will speak.

6th May Friday 6-30 p.m. Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar President Indian National Congress will speak.

9 p.m. Mr. Bhane's (Brother of Prof. Ekanth Murti and famous Kitankar of Parel) Kirtan will take place.

ALLOW YOUR SKIN TO BREATHE!

Clogged Pores Ruin Complexions.

Nine out of ten women use some kind of cold cream for the face every day of their lives. They follow this up with a dusting of powder, and their complexions are "prepared" to meet the world. This practice, universally common, clogs the pores of the skin and retards Nature in her efforts to discard the dried-up outer scarf-skin which periodically decays and prevents the new skin underneath from revealing itself Surely no woman imagines that the *same* surface skin lasts her a whole lifetime? Of course, this is not so, for Nature is one continuous cycle of tearing down and building up, and when this is better understood women will cease to obstruct Her in the process of renewal.

Thousands of women whose complexions are the envy of their friends have found in mercolized wax the antidote to this disastrous clogging of the skin. A small quantity massaged into the face and neck before retiring at night will *entirely remove* the accumulations of foreign matter, and dissolve away the old dried-up skin, revealing Nature's *new* one which lies just underneath. First wash the face with warm water, and while it is still damp apply mercolized wax with the tips of the fingers. Ten days or so of this treatment and all dead tissue, wrinkles and blemishes will have disappeared.

SCORPION POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Why dread of the terrible results of scorpion's sting, when only by holding our Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes. Annas 8 for 1 butee; Re. 1 As. 2 for 3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George Lee, Hyderabad-D & Sardar C. Inamdar, Chief Revenue Officer, Radhanpur State, write: "Your Butees are very efficacious and praiseworthy."—5-6-25 and 27-6-13.

Specific on Snake bite—Rs. 2.

Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID

Shop 55 (B.) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple BOMBAY 4.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The results of the B.Sc. Examination were declared on Wednesday. The list of successful candidates is, as under:—

FIRST CLASS (With Distinction):—V. V. Nadkarni; N. G. Iyengar; J. S. Badami; B. B. Desphande; N. H. Master; P. A. Pandya, D. R. Pradhan, J. S. Parikh, J. B. Shah.

FIST CLASS:—P. S. Badami; K. C. Daru; V. M. Kale; N. R. Nadkarni; A. M. Patel, W. H Date, M. G. Gupte, *E BAPTISTA*; F. R. Bharucha; Kondapalli Dharma Raiulu; S A Parandekar; D. R. Dhanbhoora; D. V. Karmakar; G. R. Athvale; K. S. Patel; T. M. Shah; T. N. Kewalramani.

SECOND CLASS:—P. M. Barve; G. S. Borkar; Chandavarkar; Anandrao S. Borkar; N. A. Hattiangadi; B. R. Jogdand; B. P. Save; P. D. Valengar; C. F. Amin; V. S. Pasrur; Y. J. Desai; G. G. Gurjar;; A. N. Kothare; S. V. Nanavaty; S. B. Palekar; V. G. Panse; M. M. Parekh; P. H. Parikh; C. Z. Patel; P. P. Patel; T. J. Patel; H P Phadke; V P Ribeiro; T. R. Sathe; R. C. Shelat; D. G. Sullivan; R. P. Amin; N. G. Ayyangar. J. S. D. J Desai, D D Desai; S P Desai; S M Kinia; K M Kundnani; V G Parab; A J K Balouch; Hira Singh; *N B Ichaporia*; C M Rawal; H S Giriyamnavar; J G Kane; M K Kulkarni; S A Narsapur; V V Abhyankar; R M Dharmadhikari; V M Dikshit; V M Dongre; R D Godbole; A V Joshi; R S Joshi, N P Kale; R V Kurlekar; Z H Patel; D B Umarani; D W Mehendale; B N Mulay; N C Shah, C T Bhatt; B M. Dixit; I M Patel; S M Patel; C B Shah; V L Shah, H D Shelat; M G Temble; H B Patel; T R Shroff; K G Hiranandani; A G Makhijani.

PASS.

V. D. Kelkar, B. G. Palekar, K. M. Palekar, J. K. Shah, D. R. Adarkar, S. S. Bativala, S. D. Chainani, Y. M. Chakradeo, J. H. Dadarkar, B. N. Dikshit, N. R. Ginwalla, N. J. Dalel, E. L. D'Avoine, B. M. Desai, B. N. Desai, B. H. Iyer, H. B. Joshi, N. M. Joshipura, D. J. Kamat, G. K. Koppikar, R. D. Kotwal, J. M. Marathe, G. G. Nakhare, S. K. Nanavati, B. B. Nigudkar, N. H. Pancya, N. D. Patel, C. G. Parikh, M. D. Purohit, A. C. Ramhandani, J. G. Rangnekar, V. V. Sahasrabudhe, G. R. Savant, A. R. Sayed, M. P. Shah. *R. A. Shellim*, H. H. Soni, R. G. Joshi, G. D. Bhide, A. M. Maniar, G. R. Thosar, M. M. Katrak, T. B. Desai, T. M. Desai, B. J. Jhangiani, S. N. Nackarni, B. D. Vaidya, B. R. Dewal, L. N. Bhagwat, D. M. Telang, P. M. Agwar, D. S. Deshpande, P. S. Barve, S. V. Dabholkar, R. S. Karve, G. V. Khedlekar, B. V. Alawani, J. M. Choksey, J. S. Choubal, M. J. D'Cunha, T. R. Deshmukh, R. N. Deshphande, B. G. Gokhale, K. V. Joshi, R. M. Joshi, S. M. Patankar, T. G. Sohoni, M. A. Vaidya, S. G. Wadekar. G. J. Karandikar, M. S. Kazi, S. V. Indurker, S. L. Limaye, K. V. Lonkar, E. Mascarenhas, V. S. Mokashi, M. P. Natoo, S. K. Panse, R. N. Paraguis, R. V. Patwardhan. B. Rabello, S. T. Talwai, V. V. Deshpande. D. M. Joshi, L. K. Deshpande, K. S. Devur. D. V. Joshi, M. P. Khare, Y. M. Kutumbe. B. A. Puranik, D. R. Sahasrabudhe, A. A. Nawab, D. R. Pimpalkhare, M. G. Apegao. C. C. Bhatt. T. D. Dholakia, D. C. Joshi, P. M. Lavingia, C. B. Nagarseth, D. C. Sethna, C. H. Sur. N. G. Trivedi, S. V. Bhide, G. T Kalo. M. U. S. Kureshi, B. H. Advani. V. M. Advani, R. T. Balani, T. V. Bhavnani, M. B. Chandiramani, M. R. Falcon, R. P. Gandhi, B. M. Gidwani, R. H. Mirchandani, S. P. Sainani, R. N Thadhani, M. C. Matei, K. C. Shivdasani.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT.

P M Joshi; B A Khabya; M P Mathai; D T Raje; G A Jog; L Y Tonnavar; A V Banavalkar; V B Cholkar; S J Coelho; N P Dave; T L Dharadhar; C F Dhondy; D B Dhurandhar; F D'Souza; V K Gokhale; S S Gore; B V Gupte; N G Joshi; B M Kapadia, N R Korde; A D Kulkarny; A X Lobo; A M Mahajan; H K Master; B W Mohile; V V Narlikar; M B Nevgi; P G Nimbkar; N I Oza; V K Pancholi; F S Panthaki; H V Parikh; L P Pate; C G Pendse; K G Purandare; K M Samant; K M Shah; M V Shitut; H B Shivadasani; H C Thakore; V B Thosar; G P Vyas; K N Wadia; K N Wani, V G Welingi; R H Anjaria; V Y Borkar; D H Cooper; S F Desai; G T Gandhi; R K Upadhyaya; G M Deodar; P N Desai; K P V Menon; A D Nathan; S G Parikh; N M Postwalla; A B Bagi; R D Banaji; F P Captain; V N Palekar; M M Vesavevala; D K Bal; B P Desai; S D Kshirsagar; D D Thatte; B K Kadus kar; V S Kulkarni; P G Nivserker; V V Gupte; G B Garag; K R Jog; P C Marathe; V G Athavale, R A Narke; M D Bodas; B A Khare; G S Soman; K G Kurulkar; B M Chokshi; K A Desai; L U Patel; P B Shah; S T Thadhani; N V Shah; R D Asana; R A Gandhi; F M Dave; H S Desai; S N Jalundhwala; U D Mehd, B P Mehta; M P Mehta; T M Oza; G D Patel; F M Patwa; P N Shah; R D Shah; R M Shah; N N Shukla; U E Memon; S N Abichandani, M N Advani; S M Ambwani; K G Butaney; R L Chandwani; R F DeSa; K G Gurnani, D J Hingorani; D D Jhatiani; K W Khubchandani; L C Kirpalani, J H Malkani, N F Manghirmalani; H G Mansukhani; P G Narsingani; H N Navani, H C Nihalani; K N Nihalani; T N Padasani; N B Sajnani; S A Teckchandani, J J Thadhnani; P V Thadhani; G L Thakur; K J Thakur; P I Tolaney.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.—To S S Badami.

The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnawis Science Scholarship.—To S A Parandekar.

PEDDER ROAD SMASH.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY & MAKES STATEMENT.

When the Pedder Road motor smash case was again called on for hearing on Wednesday afternoon, before Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Naden was further cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Naden said when Superintendent Carter asked him on the morning of 4th March if he had any information about the numbers of the sepoys who could throw light on the accident he replied in the negative. On that morning he knew the certain sepoys could throw light on the accident but he did not know their numbers. When Sub-Inspector Parulkar gave the numbers to the Superintendent he (witness) knew that sepoy No. 3168 could throw light on the subject. On the 6th March at noon the Commissioner saw that sepoy for the first time.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Mehta then made his statement. He said he was not driving in a rash and negligent manner. At no stage of the journey did he see Mr. Tata's car racing with him. At the junction of Carmichael Road and Pedder Road just before the bend he saw a car coming suddenly on him from the opposite direction. That car appeared to be on the wrong side. The dazzling light being very bright, totally blinded him. In order to avoid a head-on collision he swerved sharply on the left and in doing so his car colided with the tree. When it came to a halt he observed that he was upset by that dazzling light. Later on when Sergeant Lewis came to Hospital he made the same statement in the presence of his brother Faji when he (Lewis) asked him about the accident. He pleaded not guilty to the charge.

CHARGE FRAMED.

The Magistrate then charged the accused under Section 304 A. I. P. C. to which he pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 11th instant.

CONVICTED OF KIDNAPPING.

ACCUSED'S NOVEL DEFENCE.

An old Mohamedan, aged 60 years one Haji Mahomed, was convicted by Mr. Junglevalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court for kidnapping a young girl, named Gulbanoo aged about 12 years. Evidence was led to prove that the accused enticed the girl away from Rowal Gulley Dongri, by promising to pay her four annas. The girl consented and was accompanying the accused when they happened to meet a friend of the family who was surprised to see the girl so far from home and questioned her about it when the girl began to cry, the accused got enraged and tried to molest the friend but a crowd collected and the accused was arrested. Put upon his defence, the accused denied that he had enticed the girl away, but in fact, the latter was enticing him away, and as there was no law to prevent a woman from enticing a man, the accused claimed to be acquitted.

Mr. D'Cunha, prosecuting inspector told the court that the intention of the accused was undoubtedly to spirit the girl away to Homden where she could be sold but luskily, the wicked purpose of the accused was thwarted in the nick of time.

His Worship convicted the accused, but deferred the passing of sentence, till the police from Northern India, from where the accused hailed, could furnisheh His Worship with his past history.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CITY

A fatal accident occurred to Dusan Ibrahim a syce on Tuesday morning near Parsi Statue which was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Wednesday. It appeared Dusan was passing along the road when he was knocked down by a motor cycle. A policeman wanted to take him to the Hospital, but he refused to go. Subsequently his master took him to the J.J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the skull. He died soon after admission.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning a fatal accident occurred to a labourer in the employ of the Tramway Company, at Foras Road. It appeared Dadu Subhan the deceased was seated on the Tower Wagon, eating pan when he suddenly lost his balance and fell down. His chargeman hearing the thud came down and found him lying on the ground unconscious. He died on the way to the hospital, death being due to the fracture of the base of the skull.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the inquest touching the death of Bomanji Merwanji Kashinath (9) residing at Napean Sea Road, who was knocked down by a motor car No. 9064 near Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill, on the 28th ultimo.

The evidence showed that the deceased was standing on the foit-path and when the sepoy on duty gave line-clear to the motorists the deceased rushed forward and was struck by the radiator of the motor car He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

The jury returned the verdict as above.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION TEST CASE.

THE "VAEDA" SYSTEM.

Further evidence was recorded before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court in the test case in which Thawarmal Rupchand a member of Shri Mahajan Association has been charged with conducting and keeping a common gaming house, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Frank Oliviera appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Sorab Kapadia defended the accused.

Mr. Mohanlal Oza who was cross-examined by Mr. Oliviera said the system of "Vaeda" that was adopted since the inauguration of the Mahajan Association had not been altered even after the arrests of a number of members of the Association and the present test case.

Witness was shown a resolution passed by the Association regarding "Badla" and was asked to explain the reasons for passing it. Witness said that the matter of the resolution had been discussed and it was formally passed in January 4 to be given effect to from January 23. According to that resolution the amount for 'Badla' could be carried over to the next month's account automatically. Witness pleaded ignorance about the practice with other associations.

Witness said he knew of a petition sent by Mr. W. T. Halai to the Governor-in-Council referring to the East India Cotton Association.

Re-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said that they started "Vaeda" in only one kind of cotton because they had begun the business only recently.

Kalyanji Vardharaman who was the next witness examined deposed that by an agreement he was made the 'mukadam' of the Mahajan Association for taking and giving delivery of cotton Witness had an account with the accused and he produced the accounts which dealt with the transactions with the accused and delivery orders received from different merchants in the court. Witness stated that in all the transactions Messrs. Damji Hirji and Co., acted as agents, and produced his account with the agents before the court.

Further hearing was adjourned at this stage.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LADY TEACHERS.

MRS. KHADIJA'S APPEAL FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

A large number of Mohomedan ladies were present, besides the teachers of the Municipal Schools, at the first conference of the lady teachers of the Bombay Municipal and Aided Primary Urdu Girls' Schools at the H. H. Aga Khan's Central Free School Hall, Sandhurst Road Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji presided.

Mrs. Khadija in the course of her lengthy address, stressed the necessity for the education of girls. She deplored the fact that very few girls were taking advantage of the Municipal girls schools and fervently appealed to Mahomedans to take more interest in the education of their women.

Proceeding, she pointed out to the lady teachers the responsibility that lay on their shoulders and suggested various methods of giving training to the girls. She said that teachers should strive to inculcate the principles of sanitation and cleanliness among the girls. Attention should also be paid to moral and physical education. The President also exhorted Mahomedan women to take advantage of the many institutions started for the education and enlightment of women. For instance there was the Municipal Circulating Free Library for women of which very few Mahomedan ladies took advantage and suggested that the lady teachers of the Municipal schools should start a social club. Such an institution, she hoped would soon be started in Bombay.

A programme of music and dialogues by girls was then gone through after which the session was adjourned.

SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE.

MARWARI YOUTHS DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

The Secretary, Marwari Yuvak Mandal, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Marwari Yuvak Mandal, a public meeting was held on Sunday afternoon at Moti Shaw's Chawl Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, when resolutions were passed congratulating Sbash Chandra Bose on the firm and patriotic stand he has taken up in gard to the humiliating offer of release made by the Government and urging this immediate release both as a matter of justice and from considerations of humanity.

Speeches were made praising the sacrifices of Subash Bose and urging the people to follow his fine example for the freedom and greater glory of India.

A resolution was also passed requesting the Maharana of Mewar State to rescind the ban placed on the entry of Mr. Pathik into the Mewar State.

SPECIAL PENSION TO MR MASANI

RS 2,000 PER ANNUM SANCTIONED

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon Mr. H. M. Rahomtoola presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the sub-committee of the standing committee regarding the question of granting an additional pension to Mr. R. P. Masani. It stated:—

The Sub-Committee reconstituted by Standing Committee Resolution No. 754, dated the 23rd April 1926, beg to submit the following report with reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 10467, dated the 12th January 1927, regarding the question of granting Mr. Masani an additional pension as provided in the Pension Regulations.

2. The Commisioner in his letter No. E. 236-C, dated the 10th January 1927, under reference, points out that Mr. Masani is entitled to a maximum pension of Rs. 416-10-8 per month under Pension, etc., Regulation No. 11 (a) and that under Regulation 11 (c) this amount may be increased for specially meritorious service by such amount not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum as the Standing Committee may recommend and the Corporation may approve. The Standing Committee have already sanctioned an ordinary monthly pension Rs. 416-10-8 under their Resolution No. 10467, dated the 12th January 1927,

3. After careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sub-Committee beg to recommend that the Corporation be recommend to grant Mr. Masani an additional pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum under Pension, etc., Regulation No. 11 (c) for specially meritorious service. Mr. Masani's services to the Corporation are too well known to need any mention and the extra pension recommended will be richly deserved.

On the motion of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded by Mr. H. J. Davis the report was approved and adopted.

MR. BURJORJI S. SANJANA.

APPOINTED ACTING DY. CONTROLLER

Mr. Burjorji S. Sanjana who is appointed Acting Deputy Controller, is 35 years old and has been practising as a pleader in the Bombay Small Causes Court for the last 13 years and has been able to secure a large clientele by his abitity and industry.

Ever since the passing of the Rent Act, Mr. Sanjana has acquired considerable practice in the Rent controller's office, having won the confidence of the landlords and tenants.

Mr. Sanjana is appointed to act as Dy. controller, vice Mr. Bhikaji D. Mulla, who is proceeding on leave for about two months from 7th inst., and will begin his duties as Dy Controller from Monday, 9th inst.

By this appointment, Government has made the selection of a very able man, who is sure to discharge his duties very creditably. A better selection could hardly have been made.

STERLING TENDERS REJECTED.

TENDERS INVITED FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY.

A Press communique says:—

"All tenders of sterling received on Wednesday 4th May 1927 have been rejected. Tenders for £300,000 will be received on Wednesday 11th May on the same conditions as previously announced."

BEL-AIR SANATORIUM.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT ON SUNDAY

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson will pay a visit on Sunday (8th inst.) at 5 p.m. to Billimoria's Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Knox questioned, regarding special course of Indian Revolutionary preparations, which was being given at Moscow for Eastern toilers. Sir Austen Chamberlain replied, that he was without specific information, but was aware, that students were being trained at Moscow for Revolution in India, although his reports were now old. Sir Knox also sought reason for arrest of, a Bombay merchant, Mr. Mohamed Said Kurtshi who was arrested at Chita in 1922, and just reached Berlin after five years' imprisonment. Sir Austen Chamberlain replied, that Mr. Kureshi was convicted of espionage under Soviet Code. Sir Austen Chamberlain presumed, that since, Mr. Kureshi was convicted, he was tried.—Reuter.

C. WARD ELECTION.

KEEN CONTEST BETWEEN CANDIDATE.

MR. UJAMSI LEADING.

The ratepayers of C ward mustered strong at the booth on Wednesday to register thour with one another to vote for their respective candidates to fill up the vacancy in the Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri. The candidates were:—(1) Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas, (2) Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsi, (3) Mr. Motilal Naraindas Dalal, (4) Mr. Narottam Javerchand, and (5) Mr. Pamamchand Gulabchand.

There are about 22,000 voters in C ward, viz:—Hindus 16627, Mahomedans 4277, Parsis 765 and Christians 649. Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsi seemed to be leading in the contests while Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas was the next best. Mr. Motilal Naranthas Dalal was the third while the rest two got a few votes. Maulana Shaukat Ali was interested in Mr. Motilal and was sitting in his tent though the bulk of Mohamedan voters were seen registering their votes in favour of Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsi. In all probability Mr. Jagjiwan will carry the blue ribbon in the contest.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION.

Three cases of impersonation were detected at the polling booth, one being caught by Mr. L. R. Tairsee. The impersonator, a Marwari, was taken to Mr. H. Ward, Returning Officer, who after consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, handed him over to the police.

The voting was very dull and monotonous, and hardly one-fourth of the total voters exercised their franchise at the booth.

STAMP COLLECTORS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is believed that many stamp collectors all over India who are not members of the Philatelic Society of India will be interested to know that Messrs E. A. Smythies, I.F.S., and D.R. Martin, P. E., have collaborated in writing a book on "The First Indian Half Anna Blue, 1854", which deals with the different dies of this stamp, their "touches-up", retouches, flaws, and plating, in a manner which has never been attempted before. Their work has been described by two of the most eminent experts in London as "the most interesting philatelic study" which they have ever seen. It is very fully illustrated and will appear, in the first place, as a supplement to the Philatelic Journal of India, and it is hoped that the first instalment will be issued in the current month. It will afterwards be published in book form. If any bona fide collector interested in the subject will apply to me, I shall be very glad to give him any further information on the subject which he may require.—Yours etc.

F. E. B. HOTSON.
Editor, Philatelic Journal of India.

Secretariat,
Bombay, May 2.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 4.
Previous Closing Rate	15.68
To-day's Opening Rate	15.82
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing	15.85
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL.

	London, May 4.
Previous Closing Rate	8.33
To-day's Opening Rate	8.46
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	8.51
Difference	+.18

Broach.—April, May Expectations Rs. 318

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, May 4.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
	1 anna lower.
Silver Forward	25 13 0
	1 anna lower.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

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(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY MAY 5, 1927.

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

The Indians in Kenya recently asked Mr. Jeevanji, the well-known Indian leader in the Colony who is now in London, to make a spirited protest to the Colonial Office against the treatment which is being meted out to them by the Government of Kenya. Their right to hold land is being seriously restricted, their legitimate aspiration to have an effective voice in the Legislative Council is thwarted and they have no other recourse than to protest and protest, particularly when Lord Delamere and his friends are determined to put pressure on the Baldwin Government and secure for the Kenya Colony an "autonomous" administration, which in effect will mean an administration in which the European does as he pleases, in which he can have an abundance of Native labour, enforcing conditions of practical slavery upon it, and in which the only fly in the ointment is the Indian whose presence is unpalatable to the White settler right from Tanganyika in the North to Cape Town in the South.

But while in South Africa a section of White settlers has apparently come round to the comparatively large-minded view the Hertzog Government have taken of the Indian problem, in Central and Eastern Africa, the great idea of establishing a Federation of British controlled Territories which Sir Humphrey Leggett, Lord Delamere and other European traders and settlers wish to realise, has no room for an inclusion of Asiatics. The Arab may be tolerated. He is looked upon as a potential reservoir for larger business deals but the Indians must be choked out of existence by a process of economic strangulation. Unless the Government of India are alive to the danger and make strong protests before it is too late, that is the fate which awaits the Indians whether in Kenya or Uganda or Tanganyika. When Mr. Jeevanji desired to place their case before the Colonial Office, he was informed that he was premature in his representations because the papers representing the views of the Government of India had not yet reached the Colonial Office. Why is it that the Government of India are so dilatory and halting and hesitating in the interest they show in the economic and political welfare of Indians in East Africa? It is their duty to guard their rights zealously and to take the public in India in full confidence as regards the steps they propose to take to protect and promote their interests. We find them instead allowing Mr. Jeevanji to be driven from pillar to post in London while the deputation in London representing the European Settlers in Kenya is in intimate touch with Mr. Amery and, as a result of its presence and activities in England, articles are appearing in the English Press advertising the glorious prospects for the British settlers in East Africa.

And what a happy life it is—if only the Indian were out of the picture! In the "London Weekly" a writer descants upon the "problems and possibilities" of British East Africa. "Railways had to be constructed," he says, "roads made, farm land broken up and prepared, and all the various public works undertaken, necessary for developing a new country." How was this managed? The writer points out that "a bold step" was taken. "It was impossible," he remarks, "to import White labour because of the climate, so Indians were brought from Bombay." This was the bold step. He pays a tribute to them. "They worked hard, and by dint of thrift and industry accumulated wealth". And now comes the rub—in the eyes of the European settler. The writer confesses that the "Indians' claims on the consideration of the Government are so strong that, unfortunately, another racial problem has been superimposed on those already existing". He notes how, except for this problem, British East Africa is a land of plenty and prosperity for the White settlers. "Life is more free and easy, conventions are less rigid and the general atmosphere is one of happiness and good comradeship." So it would be, because, as Lord Olivier's new book "The Anatomy of African Misery" clearly brings out, Africa is a country where even now there exists a mixture of old slavery with new capitalism in its worse form. He analyses the present economic development of Africa, and attributes it "to exploitation pure and simple—the exploitation by the plantation owner in the seventeenth century and of the industrial capitalist in the 19th." The central idea in the administration and commerical development of Africa is that "coloured men work and White men do not—they supervise." The coloured man is the beast of burden. And as Lord Olivier observes with deep and illuminating cynicism which brings in clear relief the point of view of the White settler—"One does not feel prejudice against the beast of burden; one keeps him in the shafts." That is why the Indian is so disliked by him. He "cannot be kept in the shafts." He claims to deal with equality with the White man in the commercial and political development of East Africa. But that is no reason why after having been in the country long before the White man came there—India has traded with the East African ports for centuries—he should be hounded out of existence. We must see to it in this country that he is not.

LOCAL BODIES' UNION.

The services of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in the cause of Local Self-Government are well-known. He has but recently been touring the districts to popularise the Local Self-Government Institute recently started as a result of the deliberations of the Conference of local bodies held in Poona last year. He, therefore, did well as President of the First Karnatak Local Bodies' Conference held at Dharwar not only to expatiate at some length on the functions and problems of municipalities and local boards but also to explain the most important objects of the new Institute opened at Poona. As he very rightly remarked, "our primary task should be to unfold a vision of municipal efficiency and usefulness which will stimulate and appeal to the people" and that "without such a sympathetic interest and co-operation of citizens, a programme of municipal advancement is an idle dream." Coming to the specific benefits of the Institute, he stated that it would serve all local bodies as a "municipal information and research bureau" and also as a "Barter and Exchange department" through which the surplus goods of one municipality may be taken over by another. The Institute could also "obtain expert advice on highly technical and engineering problems" which may be availed of by all local bodies on different occasions and it may supply fully equipped and reliable servants of all grades to these bodies by opening a class for training municipal employees. And lastly the President referred to the inestimable services the Institute is capable of rendering by focussing common grievances of many municipalities and local bodies and representing them jointly to Government with greater effert than any separate complaints may ever hope to attain.

We, however, regret to see that the Rao Bahadur's exposition on the subject leaves much to be desired. He little realises the subtle irony that is implied in his high-sounding reference to "Municipal Home Rule" and in the very designation of the "Local Self-Government Institute", at a time when, in spite of the latest developments in the constitution and the control of our local bodies, they remain even to-day semi-Government institutions tied down to official strings on all sides. And he appears to be still less conscious of the impossibility of giving a stiff fight to Government on all municipal questions of vital importance while the Minister himself has been included in the Committee of the new League. Let Rao Bahadur Pai and his colleagues realise that the times of humble representations and petitions are gone for ever and that the rising generation of elected members, whether in municipalities and local boards, will only be interested in the new League if it can enable them by dint of common action and, if necessary, combined resistance, to bend Government to yield in all matters in which they fail to respond to democratic demands. We have no doubt that even this League also will ultimately be judged by its usefulness in fighting the great battle of Swaraj. Its constitution, character and methods must be thoroughly nationalised. Let us, therefore, wait and see if the new League itself is to work under the incubus of officialdom or is to work hand in hand, like the Zemstvos of Russia, with other national organisations for achieving the common goal of Swaraj.

KATHIAWAR PORTS,

THEIR DEVELOPMENT--A MENACE OR A PROMISE?

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)
II.

The anxiety and uneasiness of the merchants in Bombay and Karachi is intelligible. It remains to be seen if it is well founded in reason and justice as well as in facts. The clear implication of smuggling,—for that is the correct expression, stripped of all camouflage,—levelled in certain quarters against some of the States is a matter of dispute between very highly placed personages on either side, with which these columns need not be burdened. But the question is even here not irrelevant; whether the British Indian Merchants have not reasons nearer home than they are aware of why, in connection with the Kathiawar merchants, they are unable to retain their monopoly of the overseas trade of India. Let us, in this article, investigate a few of these.

ERRONEOUS VIEWPOINT.

The ports in India are very expensive luxuries. This is a fact of the commercial life of the country which no one can dispute. Bombay is a natural harbour, no doubt; but the ingenuity and avarice of man has done a great deal to improve the gift of God in Bombay. And though Karachi has not quite raced with Bombay in the matter of man-made improvements and additions, Karachi, too, is equipped in a manner that does not contribute to the cheapness of the service rendered. As a matter of fact, the viewpoint from which those essential services to the commerce of the country are considered is fundamentally erroneous; and the erroneousness can only be explained fully by an example and an analogy. The post office is also an essential service indispensable to the amenities of a civilisation whose pivot is commerce or exchange. The Post Office is regarded in Britain, primarily, as an earning department of the State. Its charges have therefore been framed with an eye,—the right eye, in fact,—to the surplus from its working. True, the perception of the law of increasing returns in such huge establishments as a national post office has led the enlightened monopolist State to charge rates which are consistent with the greatest possible use of that service, incidentally resulting in the highest return to the nation. But that does not gainsay the main principle of its operation as an earning department. In India we have not quite slavishly copied that principle but even in India we seem to hold it indispensable that the Post Office service should be charged for at rates which would at least make it pay for its own cost of operation; and if in that process the charges come to be such as to render the largest possible section unable to avail themselves to the utmost capacity of the services of the Post Office,—why so much the worse for them. There can be no other explanation of the refusal of the Indian Government even now to consider the revival of the quarter anna post-card. In the United States, on the other hand, they look upon the Post Office, primarily, secondarily and tertially, as a means of public service. Their charges and facilities are therefore astoundingly low and numerous,—compared to the ability to pay of the people in that country. The same may be said of ports.

Multiply Ports.

Modern ports, with all the modern appliances for loading and unloading, for docking vessels and warehousing goods, for carting them and insuring them, are necessarily costly. The only means to reduce their costliness is to multiply ports, so that not only the greatest possible number of outlets and inlets may be available to the immense advantage and benefit of the country's trade, but also to a substantial reduction in the charges for the services these ports are expected to render. In India, the principal ports have become almost congested with trade beyond their legitimate limits, if not also beyond their capacity, with the result, that they have had to undertake very large projects of extension and expansion, at heavy capital cost, whose deadweight of interest charges and sinking fund requirements unavoidably makes these port charges comparatively heavy. So long as these ports had an assured monopoly of the country's trade,—Bombay and Calcutta between them used to do over 80 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of the country, leaving less than 20 per cent. for all the others ports put together,—it mattered not a brass farthing how recklessly they went on adding to their debt in constructing huge docks, in introducing very costly apparatus and equipment for the terminal services, in reclaiming land from the sea, in constructing railways alongside, in engaging personnel of the costliest description. But when once the rivalry of other ports comes into operation, they must certainly double up and vanish from the ring, if care is not taken to bolster them up by a timely dose,—or shall we say hyperdemic injection?,—of some stimulant. But need that stimulus necessarily be reckless accusations of the most irresponsible nature?

EXPENSIVE UP-KEEP.

It is not only the port facilities in Bombay and Karachi, which are more expensive than those in the Kathiawar ports. All the incidental services are more expensive. The Bombay Port Trust Railway makes charges that cannot, certainly, be described, by any stretch of imagination, as economical; and the through rates to centres in upper India from the Port of Bombay,—or Karachi for the matter of that,—are naturally costlier than the corresponding rates from the smaller, cheaper meter-gauge railways serving the Kathiawar ports. There is an overwhelming case for a reconsideration of the general policy,—if there be any,—underlying the rail road tariff in this country, a case which is impossible to be considered by the recent institution,—the Railway Rates Committee. For this last-named will only consider individual grievances, if and when they are submitted to that body; and it may be questioned if the Indian commercial world has even now quite realised the significance of this innovation. Meanwhile, the fact remains, that if the railways serving Kathiawar centres could, as they do, quote lower rates for consignments from Kathiawar to up-country centres than Bombay or Karachi, why, the trade will naturally shift to those places. It is the simplest example of commercial gravitation; and there is no magic in the consequent fact, that a merchant indenting through a Kathiawar port any commodity of common consumption in the country as a whole will be in a markedly advantageous position than another indenting through Bombay, or Karachi.

Need for Joint Deliberation.

Local and central tax-burdens, also, are greater in the British Indian ports than in Kathiawar; and they must also influence the total of the overhead charges of the merchants. If there is a grievance in this, it is, again, a matter for joint deliberation on the basis of the entire financial structure of this country, and not in isolated insinuations against particular States and Princes. The cost of living,—and, consequently, the expectation of profit,—is much heavier in British Indian centres like Bombay than those of Kathiawar; and a margin of profit which would not remunerate the Bombay merchant in silks or sugar would be more than enough to recoup the simpler style and more frugal habits of the Kathiawary. Is there, again, any magic in this? The merchants in Kathiawar,—as, indeed, in the whole of India,—finding legitimate commerce in the real products and needs of the country gone out of their hands into those of the great managing agents' firms of foreign or non-Indian origin, have learnt to cultivate a speculative tendency. However harmful in the long run, it is not unlikely to prove a god-send in special emergencies like the one under discussion. Finding there are certain differences in the basic costs as between Bombay and, say, Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, the exact dimensions of which are not clearly calculated, these irrepressible speculators "try their luck." If orders are placed by up-country merchants or agents at varying rates on different dates for a stock of goods the exact unloading date of which is not laid down in advance, it may quite possibly happen that the incommensurable advantage resulting from a lucky dip, from this speculative instinct, might permit of under-selling, on a given day, even to a degree which at first sight seems incomprehensible. Must it, for that reason, be made a ground of reckless accusation by responsible bodies and high-placed individuals? The foreign or non-Indian managing agents, intent upon monopolising the trade, have received every aid from the non-Indian railway managements of this country, from the non-Indian banking and insurance houses offering them additional and indispensable aids to commerce. The railway rates to and from ports, as compared to the corresponding rates between inland centres on the same commodities, have proved a scandal that has attracted very considerable attention before now even from Indian businessmen. The invisible, incommensurable aids of slight or subtle discrimination between Indians and non-Indians trading with the non-Indian banking and insurance houses also tends in the same direction of helping to concentrate all foreign, overseas trade of India in non-Indian houses. Bombay merchants have, it is true, made a successful bid against this foreign domination. But their success, limited as it is, will be of little benefit to the country at large, if they would insist on jealously reserving and conserving for themselves only what little they have achieved. It is never good to act like the dog in the manger. Certainly, it is not good for the Bombay merchant to envy the merchant in other parts of India, or of Indian States, if the latter can manage to get a slice of the foreign trade of the country by exploiting such obvious advantages, which, even in the very unfair arrangements of the present day economic organisation of the country he can squeeze out for himself. For commerce has an immense bearing on the entire productive system of the country, and through it on the general well-being of its people, as we shall try to illustrate in our next article.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Procrastination.

When journals of the influence of the "Cape Times" of South Africa wonder at the inexplicable delay in the official confirmation of the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri as India's first agent to that country, when Mr. Andrews in his cables to the Indian Press emphasizes the injury to the Indian cause in South Africa owing to the policy of procrastination indulged in by the Government of India, in the matter and when the whole of India is at one in demanding the immediate confirmation of the appointment, Simla cannot afford to be silent any longer on the point. The very reasonable public demand that the Government of India must take the people of India in to confidence in regard to the difficulties, if any, which happen to cause delay in confirming the appointment, must not continue to be ignored by them. So far the Nationalist Press in South-Africa and the responsible elements amongst her White settlers have shown a welcome spirit of abiding by the Agreement but the voice of the malcontents is already being heard and the distinguished presence and experienced advice of Mr. Sastri are an immediate necessity to the Indians there if the Agreement is to be successfully worked out.

Protesting Too Much.

The wearisome reiteration with which Sir Austen Chamberlain the British Foreign Secretary protests Britain's desire for peace, and how the British Government had done their best and how they had no "direct interest" in favouring either the one or the other party in the tension which exists at present between Italy and Yogo-Slavia is bound to be regarded as an indication in the latter country that British policy is not as over board as it is professed to be. The cause of the present tension between Italy and Yogo-Slovia is Signor Mussolini's latest "coup d' etat" in getting Albania to sign with Italy a treaty of non-aggression and arbitration. Italy gurantees to Albania under this treaty her independence and it is this direct from of protection given to her which has caused resentment in Yogo-Slavia. The resentment is not confined to that portion of the Balkans alone. Statesmen in other Balkan countries suspect that Italy could not have taken this attitude of publicly guaranteeing Albania's independence unless she had the encouragement and tacit support of the only Power interested in the matter—Britain. French sympathy with Yogo-Slavia thus receives a counter-check.

Peculiar Interests.

The Council of the European Association of Calcutta represents in a letter to the Secretary of State for India that it should like to see that the question of the "working of the reformed Government," which the Statutory Commission will inquire into is examined by an "outside authority." It favours the exclusion from that Commission "of past and present members of the official or non-official communities in India. This is a characteristic piece of inspired propaganda to support the arrogant British claim to judge the fitness of Indians for self-government. But the Association is ready evidently to forego its opposition to "communal representation" on the Commission if a member of the non-official British community is given a seat on the Commission. In other words it is anxious to aviod the presence of Indians on the Commission but if the attempt does not succeed it wants to secure a special representation for the non-official British community. The reasons it advances for the claim to special representation are as absurd as they are hypocritical. The European Association says the community has "peculiar interests" in Indian and it has "an impartial outlook on the country's political progress. These "peculiar interests" and that "impartial outlook" so partial always only to itself are bound to be safeguarded by the heavy preponderance of Britishers on the Commission. The European Association knows that very well but that does not deter it fom crying out in advance for the safety of its selfish interests.

The Way It Works.

An illuminating commentary upon the working of dyarchy in the United Provinces is to be found in the manner in which the powers of the Indian Home Member, are crippled in the departments he is supposed to have in his particular charge. Dyarchy is alleged to be the first responsible step in giving Indians a voice in the administration of their own country but in the United Provinces although the Home Member is in charge of Law, Justice and Police, it is not he who controls the appointments, postings and transfers of Judges and Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, but it is the Finance Member, Sir Samuel O'Donnell, a member of the I. C. S., who has arrogated to himself these powers. The reason is obvious. The officers in question are Europeans in the great majority of cases and they resent an Indian being placed in charge of matters which vitally touch their interests and prestige. The "Leader" of Allahabad justly characterises the arrangement as an "insult" to the Home Member. We expect him to protst strongly against it. He is sure to have the backing of the non-official members of the U. P. Council in this matter.

SECTION 144 IN LAHORE

SEC. 144 IN LAHORE.

RIOTING CONTINUES.

NUMBER OF DEAD MOUNTING UP.

LAHORE, May 4.

Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore prohibiting assembling of more than five persons in any public place street or thoroughfare in Lahore City, Mozang Civil Station, Anarkali and Nowlakha and the carrying of lathis by any persons. This order will remain in force for thirty days. Rioting is still continuing and the dead and wounded are being taken to hospital. The authorities are taking strong measures to suppress the disturbance.—A. P.

TWO MUSLIMS KILLED.

LAHORE, May 4.

A Sikh-Muslim riot took place in Kablimull's Haveli, in Dabri Bazar, inside the city to-night as a result of which two Muhammadans were killed and four Muhammadans, injured, of whom two have received serious injuries and are lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.

The origin of the riot could not be ascertained in all its details, but it is stated that some Muslims had insulted a Sikh woman, whereupon a number of Sikhs in the neighbourhood are reported to have belaboured some Muslim. This eventually developed into a riot with the above-mentioned result.

As soon as the police received news of the riot, the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, with a strong police force, hastened to the spot, restored order, and removed the dead and wounded to the hospital. Police pickets have been posted in the different bazaars and bye-lanes in the neighbourhood of the scene of the riot, and the situation is now well in hand, although tense excitement exists in the Muslim and Sikh quarters of the city.—A. P.

ORIGIN OF CLASH.

LAHORE, May 4.

Enquiries made to-day regarding last night's communal riot show that some days ago, a Muhammadan was alleged to have insulted a Sikh girl, whereupon a case was registered against him. He was challened yesterday, but when the case came up for hearing before the City Magistrate, both parties agreed to a compromise and to withdraw the case, but the prosecuting inspector declined to agree to the course. It was therefore proceeded with, and was watched by a large number of Hindus and Muslims.

Towards the evening there was considerable excitement among the Sikhs, who decided to hold a conference at night to discuss the question of alleged insults to Hindu and Sikh ladies by certain Muhammadans. While the Dewan was in progress, at about 9 p.m., a quarrel arose near Kablimull's Haveli in Dabbi Bazar, between a Sikh and a Muslim, and news of this was brought to the Dewan, from where it is alleged, about twenty Sikhs with Kirpans, proceeded to the scene of quarrel.

A free fight ensued between Sikhs and Muslims, with the result that one Muslim was killed on the spot and six others injured. Two of the latter received serious injuries one of whom died on the way to Mayo Hospital, while another died a little later. A Hindu boy also received injuries, presumably by mistake, as he was wearing an Anwar cap at the time.

This morning, the neighbourhood of the scene of the riot was still guarded by strong police pickets and the situation was quiet, although it is stated that Muslim shop-keepers propose to observe hartal.

Mr. Toms, senior Superintendent of Police, after visiting the scene of the riot last night, went to the Mayo Hospital to take the statement of the injured. So far four Sikhs have been arrested. The police are vigorously investigating the cause of the riot.

PANIC IN BAZAR.

ALL SHOPS IN ANARKALI CLOSED.

LAHORE, May 4.

Another fracas took place this morning in Anarkali Bazar, where it is stated that a crowd of Muslmans, while passing through the bazar shouting "Allah-o-Akbar" and asking Muhammadans to close their shops, attacked several passersby, including one Sikh, and caused injuries to a number of persons. The police at once rushed to the scene from Anarkali Thana and separated the parties. There is panic in the bazar and all shops in Anarkali street are closed. Police pickets have been posted. The situation insice the city, where the riot took place last night, is quiet. The authorities are taking all precautions.—A. P.

CUTCH-MANDVI TRAGEDY

LOCAL AGENT'S ALLEGED BLUNDER.

DEMAND TO PUNISH OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CUTCH-MANDVI, May, 3.

A mass meeting was held here on the first instant at the Bhatia Yagnashala, all sections participating. The great hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Sheth Purshotam Dhanji the well known leader, presided. Five resolutions were passed. The first, while expressing profound sorrow at the gruesome "Vita" tragedy on the twelfth ultimo and offering heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families, enumerated six causes leading to the said tragedy:

Firstly the late arrival of "Vita," secondly the cartering of all boats by wealthy passengers, thirdly, the consequent falling of night during later boats trips, fourthly existence of sandrock at the mouth of the creek, fifthly absence of local port officials during the said occurrence, sixthly inexcusable blunder of the British India Company's local agent, of not sending the Company's launch quite near at hand.

The second resolution while thanking the heir-apparent Madhubhasaheb for speedily sending the investigating officer in response to a telegram from local leaders, expressed the hopt that the guilty officials would be severely punished for their lamentable negligence.

The third resolution entreated the Cutch State to compel the Steam Company to notify the time of the arrivals of their vessels, and also provide necessary launches for towing boats and issue orders to bunder officials to strictly adhere to the rules and regulations. The fourth resolution expressed heartiest thanks for the heroic bravery of tonny-man Mahmed and his three gallant associates, in going to the rescue of the distressed boat thereby saving dozen lives. The fifth resolution empowered the President to forward copies of the resolutions and carry on necessary correspondence connected therewith.

BRUTAL CRIME IN BARISAL

WHOLE FAMILY MASSACRED

BARISAL, May 3.

Four members of a family of five, husband, wife, son and daughter, were killed by a gang of dacoits who raided the house of Tomej Khan, at Pahsepur, Backerganji Police station, on the night of May 2. The only surviving inmate is a boy of four.—A.P.

A LADY GRADUATE'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Miss Shiamkumari Nehru, daughter of Pandit Shiamlal Nehru, stands first in the Master of Arts (previous) examination of the Allahabad Uniersity.—Free Press.

MALAVIYA CASTE DISPUTE.

PANDITJI AS A WITNESS.

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

In connection with the Malaviya caste dispute case, pending in the civil court here, in which Pandit Satya Narain Malaviya has sued Pandit Ram Kant Malaviya, son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and 11 other members of the community, for damages for alleged defamation, the plaintiff has applied for stay of further proceedings in order to enable him to move the High Court for the transfer of the case to some other court. Among the grounds alleged is one that the trying court was under the influence of Pandit Madan Malaviya and it was stated that the court took no action against the Pandit who was summoned as a witness when the serving officer reported that the Pandit declined to accept summons and got the officer turned out.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was present in the court for his examination, and it was urged that he had come at great inconvenience to himself, as he was about to proceed to the Hills on considerations of health and that his evidence should be recorded.

The plaintiff stated that if the High Court refused the transfer, he would not examine the Pandit. The case was postponed to May 14th.—A. P.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.

DIRECTORS TO ISSUE STATEMENT?

CALCUTTA, May 4.

It is understood a statement regarding the affairs of the Bengal National Bank may be issued to-day, following a meeting of the Directors, among whom will be the Hon. Mr B. Chakravarty, who arrived in Calcutta this morning from Darjeeling.—Free Press.

WOES OF 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

RLY. ADVISORY BOARD A MERE DEBATING BODY.

CUT DOWN TOP HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

ALL INDIA PASSENGERS' DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The All-India Passengers' Day was observed at a public meeting held at the Cowasjee Jeehangir Hall on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and 14 other associations of Bombay.

Mr. Meyer Nissim presided. Among those present were Messrs Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, S. N. Haji, B. F. Bharucha, Vithaldas D. Govindjee, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Ratan Bahen Mehta. At the outset, Mr. J. G. Nensey the Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association read the messages of sympathy which the movement received from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, S. A. Brelvi, K. Santanam, Rajendra Prasad, Chandrika Prasad, Dr. S. S. Batliwala and others.

The chairman, then addressing the meeting said:

Our agitation in the past has not been in vain. We must at such meetings not only press our claims on the authorities concerned but also express our appreciation of what the various administrations have done to mitigate the discomforts and hardships of 3rd class passengers by reducing the evil of over-crowding providing better platform conveniences and in some instances arranging for Indian food to be served in the trains. What good has been done is due mainly to our organised efforts and persistent agitation and we must, therefore, employ this weapon of agitation as usefully and as persistently as possible so that more and more improvements may take place until even 3rd class travelling is made not only tolerable but comfortable. One often hears that passenger fares in India are comparatively cheaper than in several western countries, but those who say so lose sight of the fact that the average income per head in those countries is much higher than that in India. Fares and priies are comparative terms and when we ask for cheaper fares we ask that they should be reasonably cheap to the people of India having regard t otheir slender means of subsistence.

DUMMY RLY. ADVISORY BOARDS.

One important feature of railway administration in India of recent years that they associate with them advisary bodies called the Railwty Advisory Committees whose function is to discuss, advise and guide the administrations. While this is a step in the right direction, I have unfortunately to observe that such Committees do not possess any real effective powers but have to content themselves with merely expressing opinions. Now that I am on the subject of railway advisory committees I cannot help feeling that The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association should be represented on the local advisory committees of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. The Association by reason of its specialised stucies of the needs and requirements of the travelling public is particularly fitted to render very useful service on the Advisory Committees. Such a direct connection between the railways and this Association would also insidently lead to a better understanding between the railways and the travelling public, inasmuch as the representatives of the latter chosen by the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to serve on the Advisory Committees would understand and appreciate the difficulties of the railway administrations and would thus be in a position to explain the to the pubic and secure their sympathy and support.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

I have said that the bigger issues of Railway policy and finance shoud be controlled by the Railway Board. But even here it is necessary that Indian people opinion should be represented. Our best thanks are indeed due to those like Sir Purshotumdas Thakurdas and others who fought vehemently for the right of Indians to be represented on the Railway Board and also against the extravagant proposal of the Railway Board to commit the country to a large expense of about Rs. 1 crore for a Power House at Kalyan to generate power to electrify the G. I. P. Railway. This proposal I fear will unnecessarily burden the Indian tax payer. As is well known the Tata group of Hycro Electric concerns is fully equipped to supply the necessary power to the G. I. P. Railway, and the argument that the Tata Companies supply may at times fail through mechanical or other defects is far from convincing. The Government Power House proposed to be erected at Kalyan is I should think as much liable to failure as the Tata Companies, but the peculiar advantage of the atter is that if one company of the group fails, the other will always be available. If a strong Indian were on the Railway Board I have no doubt that the decision of the Government would be influenced considerably in the matter of the supply of electric power to the G. I. P. Railway in this instance and generally in the interests of the country at large as he would be able to voice Indian opinion and Indian feelings. While His Majesty's Government has decided upon the progressive realisation of Indian Representative Government by increased association of Indians with the administration of the country, it is only in the fitness of things that Indians should be represented on the Railway Board which administers such an important public department as the Railways.

The chairman then moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

This public meeting while recognising and appreciating the improvements made in some cases on the Indian Railways for the comfort, convenience and amenities of the public travelling third class, in response to the agitation of the bodies and organisations here assembled to celebrate the Passengers' Day urges that much remains yet to be done in the way of ameliorating the condition of Inter and Third Class Passengers and especially in mitigating the evils of over-crowding and weighment of luggage in railway compartments. This public meeting trusts that the Railway administrations will not be unmindful in giving effect to the above suggestions.

Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola moved that:

This public meeting regrets that the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway administrations have not yet complied with the request of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to permit the latter to send their representatives to the Local Advisory Committee of the said Railways, the said organisation being the only institution of its kind well placed to know and represent the hardships and grievances of the travelling public and therefore urges upon the said railway system to grant the above named privilege at an early date, as the Advisory Committee as at present constituted are not of a sufficiently respresentative character.

The resolution was put to vote and was unanimoussy carried.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then moved that:

This meeting further urges the Railway Administrations to give their best attention to the needs of the people more particularly in respect of provision of properly furnished waiting rooms, platforms with shelter and waiting sheds at all important end junction stations, separate facilities for women at entrances and exit gates and sufficient light at night time in carriages, clean latrines with proper lighting, adequate water supply for 3rd class passengers and upper berths and alarm chains in all carriages.

Mr. Bharucha recalled the tragic death of the Mopla prisoners in the Railway Truck and explained how the observation of the Passenger Day was commenced. He bitterly complained of the lack of upper berths in the through trains run by the G. I. P. Railway.

Mrs. Ratan Bahen Mehta seconded.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

CHESTHER CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, May 4.

Chester Cup results are as follows:—

Dark Japan First, Bamboula Second, Dark Hillock Third.

Sixteen ran. Won by twelve lengths. Four lengths separated second and third. S. P. betting:—4 to 1 against Dark Japan, 100 to 7 Bamboula, 20 to 1 Dark Hillock.—Reuter's Special.

PROBLEMS BEFORE HINDUS

ORGANISATION OF DEFENCE FORCE.

LALAJI'S APPEAL TO SIND CONFERENCE.

SUKKUR, May 3.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in his Presidential address at the Hindu Provincial Conference, stated that the problem before the Hindus was two-fold, Samajic reformation and establishing better relations with Mussalmans and the Government. If the Hindus set their house in order, not even the combined forces of the Government and the Mussalmans could resist them. Lack of organisation was responsible for their present helpless plight. The community had taken to external superficialities, which were undermining it. The Hindus had forgotten their Dharma taught to them by the Gita. He exhorted them to give up their mildness and develop sternness of mind, body and character, and to do their Dharma irrespective of other considerations. The Government and the Mussalmans would then appreciate their strength, and come to terms with them.

SUPPRESSION OF ARYA-SAMAJ.

Lala Lajpat Rai reminded Mussalmans that even if they sought the emancipation of countries outside India, that could not be achieved without emancipating India. The attainment of Swaraj was therefore in the interests of both the communities. He declared that the suppression of the Arya Samaj would amount to the declaration of a bloody war, and if the Government did this, the Hindu community would rise to the occasion, and the battle for Swaraj would be won. But he thought that Government would not be so foolish and ill-advised.

Referring to local problems, Lalaji said, that although he was not intimately conversant with them, he realised that the position of the Hindus as a minority was very delicate. He assured them of that the co-operation of Hindus of other provinces.

ORGANISE DEFENCE FORCE.

He exhorted the rich Hindus in Sindh to open institutions for the development of the mind and body of their youngmen, and to train them up as a defence force. Early marriages were rampant in Sindh and the drink evil appeared to be common. The condition of women was very backward. He urged that the community should be purified of these blemishes, and again appealed to youngmen to develop sternness of character, mind and body.

Alluding to the ensuing All-India Congress Committee meeting, he said that although the prestige of the Congress was higher to him, than that of any other body, he was still of the opinion that the Congress' decision on communal questions should be arrived after due consultation with the Hindu Maha Sabha and some recognised Muslim body.—A. P.

MAHOMEDANS ASK FOR MORE POSTS.

KARNATAK MUSLIM-EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

BELGAUM, May 3.

The Karnatak Muslim Educational Conference on the last day of its meeting passed further resolutions the most important of them being a request to Government to give the educational port folio to a Mahomedan Minister at the earlist opportunity to safeguard the interests of Muslim students. Another resolution requested Government to appoint a special committee consisting of a Mahomedan representative from each of the four Karnatak districts and two Government officers to investigate into the local educational needs and suggest measures to meet them. It further demanded the appointment of more Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors and supervisors for Urdu schools. The conference expressed its earnestness in demanding the establishment of a technical and industrial school at Bijapur for which a scheme had been launched in the past. With a view to attract the best men to the educational service the conference recommended a grant of one or two advance increments to Mahomedan graduates. A committee of influential workers was appointed to set on foot the Karnatak Muslim Education Society at Belgaum. The conference session terminated amidst great enthusiasm.—A.P.

STATUTORY COMMISSION

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S PROPOSAL

CALCUTTA, May 4.

In a letter to the Secretary of State for India regarding the appointment of the Statutory Commission, the Secretary to the Council of the European Association points out that the Council is emphatically of the opinion that the appointment of an outside authority to examine the working of the reformed Government would be in the best interests of India. If, however, it should be decided otherwise, and the Commission should be so constituted as to include among its members representatives of various Indian communities, the Association would press for the inclusion of a member of the British non official community in it.—A. P.

SPLIT IN LABOUR PARTY

FEEBLE OPPOSITION ON TRADE UNION BILL

MR. ROSE OPPOSES PARTY POLICY

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons to-day the Labourites were notably quieter when the debate on the Trade Union Bill was resumed. The opposition to the Bill was opened by Mr. Arthur Henderson who accused the Government of endeavouring to pass a measure aiming at destroying the unity, solidarity and utility of Trade Unions.

Mr. Rose, Labourite rather of independent views, while objecting to his own party's policy because it was based on crude denunciation, opposed the Bill on the ground that it was aimed at a shadow. He declared that the prospect of a general strike was now not only dead but damned.

Mr. Ammon, Labourite, contended that the Government was legislating to keep the civil servants out of Trade Unions and also keep their opponents out of the House because he and Mr. Walter Baker (who have postal service connection) would probably have to resign their seats if the Bill was passed.

The Labourites loudly jeered during the speech of Sir Laming Worthington Evans who challenged the Labourites' campaign in the country proclaiming if they were returned to power they would remove protection which the Bill conferred on the community against its being starved into submission by a general strike.—Reuter.

ALREADY ACQUIRED MASS OF INFORMATION.

MR. PATEL AMIDST LABOUR LEADERS

LONDON, May 4.

Interviewed by Reuter as regards his busy afternoons and evenings which he always spends in the Commons, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel said he was very much impressed by the interest which the members of all parties were taking in his mission. He had already acquired a mass of information, which would be most useful for parliamentary procedure in India. Speaker Whitley was personally helping and giving him every facility. Mr. Patel yesterday had luncheon with the labour leaders and to-day will confer with Lord Olivier. Subsequently he has special appointment with Lord Birkenhand and will meet some Cabinet members at luncheon which Earl Winterton is giving. Mr. Patel leaves for Ireland on 12th May to study both the parliaments and will leave for India in middle of July after touring on the Continent.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

MADRAS, May 4.

Mr. C. Rajagolchar, in a communication to the press, says: Gandhiji's health is steadily improving. His blood pressure has come down to 160 M. M. which is 20 M. Ms. below what it was last week. He has been having quiet slow half mile walks, both in the morning and in the evening, for the last three days. Good sleep he is having.

On the whole, he is feeling very well. Nandi Hills has suited him beyond expectations. Bangalore National volunteers are rendering admirable service. The Deputy Commissioner and other State officials have been also most helpful in making Gandhiji's stay on the Hills as comfortable as possible.—Free Press.

FLOOD MENACE IN LOUISIANA.

30,000 MORE AFFECTED.

LONDON, May 4.

NEW Orleans.—Further twenty to thirty thousand persons were imperilled by the floods at Cabineteele in North-Eastern Louisiana. Threefoot wall of water overflowed the levee sweeping away sandbags which were piled up to reinforce embankment and inundated farmlands in scores of villages, which were evacuated by the inhabitants. An Airman flew over the embankment and reported that a break hundred and fifty and feet was rapid widening.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EMPEROR OPENS DIET.

LONDON, May 4.

Tokio.—The Emperor personally opened the Diet for the first time in ten years.—Reuter.

A GREAT ARCHITECT.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO SHIVAJI.

SECOND DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The second day of the Shivaji Ter-centenary was very fittingly celebrated at several places in Bombay including notably, the Congress House, tre Maratha High School and the Vanita Vishram Hall.

SINGING OF BALLADS.

The first item of the programme at the Congress House on Wednesday evening was the singing of historic ballads by a party of Shahirs specially called for the purpose from Kolhapur. Before a large gathering of men and women the party of nearly a dozen "Shahirs" sang the ballards with the accompaniment of musical instruments. The historic episodes illustrated by the ballads were varied and thrilling. Those who had the good fortune to hear those old ballods very exquisitely sung, must have been reminded of the days of Shree Shivaji Maharaj when his followers, the "Mavalas" and other hill-tribesmen used to be inspired by the thrilling ballads sung by the bards of the court.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

At nine o'clock in the night a public meeting was held at the Congress House where Mr. G. S. Sardesai, the famous author of the "Riyasats" spoke on the life of Shivaji and Mr. B. G. Kher presided.

SAVIOUR OF MAHARASHTRA

DHARMA.

In a ludid informative speelh, Mr. Sardesai narrated many an important episode in the most eventful career of Shree Srivaji Maharaj. During the eight centuries that followed Prithviraj, continued the speaker, there had been not a single King, in the whole of India, as illustrious as Shivaji. He was glad to note that day by day even the outlook of English historians regarding the life-work of the founder of Maratha Kingdom was changing. Referring to the greatness of Shivaji, Mr. Sardesai said that it could not be ascribed to any single virtue or characteristic of Shivaji. He was a King perfect in every way. Maharashtra owed him a deep debt of gratitude because it was he who saved the Maharashtra Dharma from shackles of alien domination.

WOMEN'S ENTHUSIASM.

Tha Vanita Vishram Hall was packed to the further extreme on Wednesday evening when the women of Bombay celebrated there the second day of the Shivaji Ter-centenary. An elaborate programme was joyfully gone through, Mrs. Bachubai Dharmasi presiding. The proceedings opened with a choir song sung in mellifluous tones by a band of young girls. An interesting dialogue illustrating an important episode in Shivaji's life was the imposing feature of the programme.

AT MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The programme of the second day of the Shivaji Ter-centenary at the Maratha High Shool was as varied as interesting. The first item was that of singing by Parsi and Hindu boys. It was followed by harmonium-playing which was very excellently done by Miss Rane. Mrs. C. Aiyangar gave a good entertainment to the guests by playing the violin. The last two hours were spent in various sorts of physical culture feats.

IN POONA.

POONA, May 4.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, speaking at the Shivaji tercentenary celebrations here, observed that Shivaji was a national hero, who fought against foreign domination, and not against any particular community. Dwelling upon the lessons of his life, he said that India should establish a parallel government and not depend upon the institutions of the foreign government for its salvation. A Swaraj Government, Swaraj Legislatures and the Swaraj mentality were the needs of the day. Constructive work on those lines would make India free.

A varied programme was arranged for the celebrations, which included kirton and lectures, Indian games, singing of national ballads and a scout ceremonial.—A.P.

IN CALCUTTA'

CALCUTTA, May 3.

At a meeting held to-day to celebrate the 'Shivaji' Tercentenary Celebration, at the Shradhanand Park, Mr. B. C. Pal, who presided, entered an emphatic protest against the misrepresentation of the character of Shivaji by ignorant English historians. To him, Shivaji was an emblem of National Unity. Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee suggested a letter to be written to English historians, not to circulate such allegations in future.

IN BANDRA.

BOMBAY, May 4.

In honour of the National Hero, the Bandra Municipality adjourned its meeting yesterday.

AT OTHER PLACES.

The Shivaji Ter-centenary was also celebrated with great enthusiasm at Nagpur, Hardwar, Ajmer, Delhi, Akola, Karachi, and by Friends' Union at Gamdevi (Bombay.)

MR. KOLHATKAR'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha, Residents' Association, South Indian Association, Indian Association and Asthika Samaj, Mr. A. B. Koothatkar will deliver a public lecture on the "Life of Shivaji", to-day Thursday at 9 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of Seth Veljee Lakhamsi. Special accomodation will be reserved for ladies.

IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, May 3.

Presiding over the public celebration of Shivaji tercentenary at Pari Mahal tonight Raja Narendranath referred to the patriotic fire which glowed in the breast of that national hero and said his brilliant achievement would ever remain emblazened in the roll of history. Dr. Gokalchand Narang, the principal speaker narrated the outstanding incidents in Shivaji's life and brought out how faithfully he fulfilled the pledge he had given to his patriotic mother. The speaker dwelt on the noble patriots ideals, his love of Dharma, his readiness to protect the cow and the Brahmin and respect for women even of the enemy.—A. P.

A CRUEL IRONY

DEATH OF LORD COW DRAY

LONDON, May 3.

In the midst of a most imposing funeral cortege Aberdeenshire has ever seen a farmwagon conveyed the remains of Lord Cowdray from Dunecht House to Echt Churchyard at the very hour when he and Lady Cowdray should have been presented with the Freedom of Aberdeen. The ceremony has been cancelled but names of both will remain on the roll of the burgesses. Speeches on the occasion though not delivered, have been published on Lady Cowdray's request. Lord Cowdray's speech opened with a remarkable tribute to his wife whom he described as "a perfect partner beyond praise or price."—Reuter.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN

PEACEFUL PROGRESS IN IRAQ

LONDON, May 3.

If Mesopotamia was really the site of the Garden of Eden it may be said to-day that "everything in the Garden is lovely" judgving from the utterance of the new diplomatic Agent of Iraq in London Muzahim Bey Pachachi who interviewed by Reuter on his arrival, said that all State Departments in Iraq had made progress and the country was very peaceful. Kurds had settled down happily under King Feisal and the relations between Turkey and Iraq had been most cordial. He declarerd, as by the Aug-o-Iraq treaty Iraq was responsible for her own defence and internal peace after 1928 the Iraq Government was examining the question of conscription of the people of Iraq. He hoped that King Feisal would pay a State visit to London this year in connection with the new regime.—Reuter.

MADAME BORODIN.

TO BE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, May 3.

Peking.—Madame Borodin is proceeding hither from Tsinanfu escorted by police and she will be [redacted] charge of conspiracy against the [redacted] Government.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR WOMEN

STRENGTH OF WOMEN VOTERS

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Joynson Hicks estimated that 36,50,000 women over twenty-five and 1,590,000 under twenty-five would be enfranchised as a result of the Bill equalising franchise at the age of twenty-one.—Reuter.

A WIRELESS TELEPHONE DISCOVERY

LONDON, May 3.

Rome.—Professor Majorana of the University of Bologna claims to have discovered the system of the wireless telephony in which ultra-violet rays with very long wave-length are employed. Experiments were made between Bologna and on place at a distance of sixteen kilometres and conversations are said to have been carried on with great clearness and perfect secrecy.—Reuter.

FREEDOM OF CITY OF YORK

LONDON, May 3.

No deserving cause would be ignored by Sir Charles and Lady Harington, declared Lord Mayor of York, proposing the resolution conferring the Freedom of the City on Sir C. Harington stating to the list of distinguished names on the Freedom roll they were adding the name of an illustrious soldier who had thrown himself wholeheartedly in the city's civic life.

Sir Charles Harington responded modestly asserting that has been given far too much credit for the little he was able to do.—Reuter.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL FOR MADRAS

LONDON, May 3.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Tiruvalangadu Raju Sastri Venkatarama Sastri as Advocate-General of Madras in succession to Mr. Chettur Madhavan Nair who has been appointed the puisne judge of the Madras High Court.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST A FRENCHMAN

BRINGING EUROPEAN GIRLS FOR IMMORAL PURPOSE

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate was engaged to-day in hearing a case in which a Frenchman, Benjamin Padano and an Italian, Luigi Lavorani, were presented under the Immoral Traffic Act on a charge of bringing four European girls to Calcutta for immoral purposes. The public prosecutor in opening the case, said that the first accused, in October last, formed a dancing troupe in Paris consisting of six girls of easy virtue. The second accused was his partner in the business. There was another man, Parazi, who was the manager of the business. They left Paris for Baghdad via Naples. In Teheran they started a sort of Bar, but it failed. Parazi with two of the girls, then went to Bombay and put them in a brothel and then went back to Marseilles. The second accusew, under instructions from the first accused came to Calcutta from Karachi on the 25th April, with four girls, and the first accused reached Calcutta on the 23rd All of them stopped in a hotel in different rooms. The accused saw Miss Terasina of Karaya and suggested to her that the four girls should become members of her brothel, and should be registered as usual. Miss Terisina saw the first accused at the hotel and one of the girls was shown to her. The police get information of the affair and arrested the accused.

Miss Terisina corroborated the prosecution story. The case was adjourned.—A.P.

THRILLING ENCOUNTER WITH TIGER

POLICE OFFICERS' BRAVE DEED

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The "Statesman" publishes a thrilling account of the struggle between two Imperial Police Officers, Mr. E. N. Jacobson and Mr. W. S. Collins and a wounded tiger from Darganpore in the Central Provinces. Collins himself severely wounded by the tiger performed a brave action when creeping up on his stomach he prevented the tiger from further mauling Jacobson by shooting at the beast with his revolver from a range of two feet. After a desperate struggle the tiger was killed but not before the two police officers were injured. Jacobson's wounds are not dangerous but Mr. Collins is in a serious condition. Both the injured men were taken to Nagpur by special train and detained in the hospital there. The tiger measured 10 feet 8 inches.—A. P.

B. O. C. STRIKE.

WORKERS DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT

MADRAS, May 3.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, no settlement has yet been arrived at, in regard to the dispute between the Burma Oil Company, and their employees at Tondiarpet. The manager of the installation is reported to have asked the men to come to a definite decision on the terms offered by him by this evening. These terms were explained to the men at a meeting to-day by the President of their Union, and it is reported that they refused to accept the terms stating they would hold out till all their demands were conceded. Another meeting has been called by the men to consider what reply they should give to the angement—A.P.

WORKMENS' PROPOSAL.

MADRAS, May 4.

In connection with the strike of the Burmah Oil Company employees it is understood that the men have submitted through the Labour Commissioner, three specific conditions including reinstatement of the men whose services were dispensed with. It is reported that the men at the suggestion of Mr. Singaravelu Chetty have decided to resume work if their conditions are satisfied.—A.P.

HINDUS AND LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

LAHORE, May 4.

It is understood that fresh negotiations are going on between the Hindus and the Ministry of Local Self-Government with the object of bringing the Hindus back on the Lahore Municipal Committee. It is not known whether, in case a compromise is effected, the Hindu seats will be filled by nominating selected candidates, or whether fresh elections will be held for Hindu constituencies, but there is reason to believe that the Hindu Sabha, which resolved sometime ago that no Hindu should accept nomination under existing conditions, has agreed to revise its resolution on certain conditions, and that negotiations have not finally broken off.—

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

Tre "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

THE PLACE OF THE VERNACULARS.

(BY PROF. J. B. DURKAL.)

The Senate passed a resolution regarding the introduction of the Vernaculars in the F. Y. A. Course about the month of July last. The proposal has not received, we understand, the sanction of the Government, who have referred it back to the University for reconsideration. The Government have rather awkwardly at this late stage shelved the question. It is not for us to say that the Government should even under the circumstances have left such a question of the relative emphasis of academic culture, to the University's untrammelled decision. But now that the proposal has been referred back it shall very likely have to be reconsidered.

In introducing so important a reform, on which the Senate was so keenly divided in itself, the University would do well to invite the opinions of colleges which are its main constituent units and which deserve to be more substantially represented on such important matters. There may not be precedents, or there may be, but the question warrants such a step on behalf fo the Senate.

OVER-CAUTOUS POLICY.

It can hardly be denied that the University has been following an over-cautious policy of action with regard to the Vernaculars. The question was besides rather curiously handled in the Senate. While the question of the introduction of Vernaculars was on the anvil, a sudden turn was given to it by a resolution introducing the complication of a new subject viz., History, and strange groupings in the F.Y.A.—a turn at which the man in the street stood amazed. History has its own claims in the F.Y.A., but History should have got in again with the trumpet sound of its claims rather than crept into an opening like a pussy. The classicals which were first cast into the furnace were saved by the new proposal. The new proposal however changed the emphasis of subjects materially by a stroke of motion.

THE WRONG TRACK

Now let us take stock of the general position on the question. The Vernaculars are "compulsory" upto the School Leaving Examination. They have no place in the first and second years of the college courses. They then find a place in the language group of optionals at the B. A. and M. A. Examinations. We feel they are missing in the First and Second years. How and not whether, to introduce the Vernaculars is the main problem. There are many who are for a course which while introducing the vernaculars may least disturb the present equilibrium. It was about five years ago that a third paper was introduced in English at the first and second year examinations and additional "Rapid reading text books" came to be prescribed. It laid a further emphasis on English even by the addition of a large percentage to the marks in English relatively to the other subjects. The experiment, I believe, has not been very successful. True it is that our students are weak in English. But it can be easily understood why they are so inspite of the third paper. We have I think failed to spot the effective factors in the aim we have in view. For making students write good, chaste English, what is really needed is a proper study of English more on its linguistic side than on the cultural or literary one. For such an aim the study should be intensive rather than extensive. The University has gone just on the wrong track. Instead of reforming the examination, it has added up text books and a paper, tending to make the perfunctory work more perfunctory. What, I ask, if we revert to two papers in English? Even if we want students to handle extra books, rapid reading text may be recommended for help in the essay.

Now here is a way by which we keep the "status quo" in all other subjects, make the study of English more intensive and probably more effective, and introduce the Vernaculars as a compulsory subject. English may be recognised also in the Vernacular group for those who may choose to take it up instead of a Vernacular.

ASSAULT ON CLASSICS.

The classicals, strange to say, are assaulted by some lovers of Vernaculars rather inappropriately. The classicals form the cultural and linguistic background of the Vernaculars themselves and to throw them into option with the Vernaculars in the first two years, is not only to cripple the latter but to introduce an "unhappy juxta-position," for both the languages. The case is different in the B.A. where a classical and a Vernacular can be studied together in the usual groups. In the first and second years there is no such chance: in fact the option would only divorce the classical and the Vernacular. Apart from the general value of the classicals they have two influences of real educational value, the influence towards "sober thought" and the influence towards what Carlyle called 'Reverence.' And though we of this age have outgrown the need of harangues on these stale topics we have not outgrown the need for these virtues. I do not claim miracles, for the classicals, I only note their tendency. Looking to the need of a fitting and family environment for the Vernaculars, the side-tracking of the classicals seems to be the least desirable way of introducing the Vernaculars. The Vernaculars on the other hand seem to form a very unfamiliar combination with Mathematics or History or Physics and there is a shifting thereby, of the cultural emphasis. And further, does it not seem improper to throw off the only one paper of the classicals, instead of "one out of three" in English, for the sake of the Vernaculars?

The question of Vernaculars has been so handled that we have entangled ourselves at a preliminary stage. The Senate approved of the Vernaculars for the F.Y.A. and left the I.A. in the lurch. If the question be solved on lines above suggested the great difficulty of shifting the subjebts in the I. A. will be eliminated. And it is possible even in the B.A. course, to introduce compulsory Vernaculars instead of the third English paper on the same lines. This would indeed give the Vernaculars their due place as a compulsory subject, throughout, from the S. L. C. Examination onward. But, one would at this stage remain satisfied with the optional position that the Vernaculars new enjoy at the B.A. But the greater question of giving Honours to the Vernaculars at the B.A. still hangs fire. If we can have the Vernaculars at the M.A. can we not have them for the B.A. Honours? That is the pertinent old question which has remained unanswered. There is an old notion that the Vernaculars are not ripe and developed enough for such a position. The opinion might have had some excuse in the olden days. But those who are conversant with the rapid strides of the Gujarati and Marathi literatures from the nineties onwards, cannot countenance the delusion. Honours are due to the Vernaculars—at least to Marathi and Gujarati. But, 'with a fly in the first morsel,' as a Vernacular proverb says, our progress in this direction does not promise to be rapid. On the whole then I should suggest that the best way of introducing the Vernaculars is to admit them in the first and second year courses as compulsory, to consolidate the three papers in English into two as before and to admit the Vernaculars to an Honours course in B.A. optional groups. The Vernaculars place in the University, and the rightful place is by the side of the classicals, not instead of them, as a compulsory not as an optional subject.

REGULATION OF WAGES BY STATE.

CEYLON GOVT. APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO ADVISE.

MADRAS, May 4.

The Government of Ceylon have appointed a committee to report on whether the regulation by the state, of the wages of manual worwers is advisable in the case of any particular class of employees, industry or district and if so to make recommendations as to the scope of such regulations and means by which they are to be enforced.—A. P.

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ALL STERLING TENDERS REJECTED.

FRESH ONES FOR £300,000 CALLED FOR.

BOMBAY, May 4.

All tenders of sterling received on Wednesday 4th May 1927 have been rejected. Tenders for £ 300,000 will be received on Wednesday 11th May on the same conditions as previously announced.—A.P.

GOVERNOR POSTPONES TOUR.

LAHORE, May 4.

Owing to last nights fracas and the consequent communal tension in the city His Excellency the Governor who was to leave to-morrow on tour has deferred his departure for the present.—A. P.

ASCENDING MOUNT GINAR BY ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

VANKANER, May 4.

A scheme for ascending Mount Ginar by means of an electric railway has been submitted to the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.—Free Press

TRI-PARTITE NAVAL LIMITATION.

JAPAN'S NEW GOVT. CONFIRM PREVIOUS POLICY.

LONDON, May 4.

Tokio.—The Conference of Ministers has formally agreed to confirm and adopt the policy of the previous Government toward tripartite naval limitation conference.—Reuter.

INDISCRIMINATE FIRE OF SHIPS.

BRITISH WARSHIP RETURNS FIRE.

LONDON, May 4.

Shanghai.—Chinese troops continue indiscriminately firing on British Warships on the Yangtse. H.M.S. "Cockcharter" and "Wanderer" have been subjected to rifle at Nanking and Kiyangyin respectively. One Naval rating on board "Wanderer" was slightly wounded. Both the warships returned fire.—Reuter.

JOLLY TIME WITH STUDENTS

DUKE OF YORK IN ADELAIDE

LONDON, May 4.

Adelaide.—Sixty laughing and shouting students clung in struggling mass to the running-boards wings and luggage carrier of Royal Sar and cheered the Duke of York as he left the University after receiving Doctorate of Laws. Thus the loaded car proceeded hundred yards, the Duke laughing and joking in the dist of students who hung on for hundred yards before they were satisfied. The Great rag had been planned programme for which included kidnapping Duke's chauffeur. The vigilance of the police however prevented carrying out of the plot.—Reuter.

CHOLERA EBBS DOWN IN KARNATAK.

FALL IN DEATHS AND ATTACKS.

BELGAUM, May 4.

As seen from the report cholera epidemic seems to be on the wane in the Southern Division. Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara Districts report less deaths and attacks as against the previous week, excepting the main towns, the Bijapur District has a clean account to give.—Free Press.

SIXTY YEARS OF MARATHA INDEPENDENCE (1646-1706).

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

BY PROF. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.

II.

Shivaji was born in a world where even the bases of civilisation were either absent or not secure. Elementary rights of life, liberty, property and religion were not guarded or granted. The gospel of Kamism prevailed. Alien customs, conventions and codes were considered true rights and principles of life. Saint Ramdas graphically describes the miserable condition of the people politically socially, economically and religiously, and their want of elementary rights of citizenship. Anarchy and oppression were rampant. Woman's honour was not safe. The people as a whole were demoralised. They were cowed down and had become servile. The ascetic and devotional elements in religion, the pacific and inactive, disrupted and disphrited elements in politics dominated the people's mind. To the downtrodden the centre of interest moved from this world to the other. They fell into a deep and dark abyss of hopeless resignation. Man came to be considered born in sin and surrounded by evil owing to his past Karma. All the vigour in life had disappeared. The way of knowledge and action was either neglected or discarded. There was no accepted code of public or international morality. Strong and able Moslem rulers did not generally believe in any civilised behaviour towards non-Moslems.

But there were some fortunate features in the political life of the Marathas. Jnaneshwar, Namdev, Ekanath and a host of other saints from the 13th century to the 17th century had blessed and inspired the land of Maharashtra by their high morality and spirituality and their great teachings. Their message of equality had permeated the minds of the masses. Their writings had enriched the common language and literature of the people and had united them by ties of common religion, common language, customs and ideals. But their attitude towards life was more other worldly, ascetic and devotional. It was left to Ramdas who preceded Shivaji in birth by twenty years to emphasize on the value, virtues and needs of worldly life, and to Shivaji to inspire them with a common political ambition and to unite them in a vigorous lead against foreigners. Before the rise of Shivaji the people had remained too backward in knowledge, ambition, wealth or status and privileges. Hence they had passed unnoticed, unknown and unfelt. No doubt the Marathas were spirited and loved independence, but it was only in the interests of their Jagirs or Watans. They possessed forts and were employed largely in the army of Nizamshahi and Adilshahi, but were mere mercenaries. Their country was hilly and the people hardy but their spirit was intensely narrow, selfish and confined to family or caste quarrels. There was no sentiment of patriotism or spirit of self-sacrifice.

HIS AIM AND PROBLEM.

Shivaji's aim and problem was to unite his people for political independence and religious security for Maharashtra rajya and Maharashtra Dharma. This was opposed by Moslems and the loyal families of Marathas. Even his own associates and helpers were not sure of his success. It was going against the established current. But in a single reign by the action of one man the Marathas passed from obscurity and selfishness to a dominant position among the great powers of India as the liberators of Hindus. Until then the people thought that nature and God had not favoured them. Nor did they or would they help each other. On the contrary each was a source of danger to the other. They could only hope to exist by becoming stronger at the cost of others, and consequently they worshipped the authority that could make them successful aggressors and assure their Watans. All the evils of feudalism were then prevalent. Neither the Portuguese nor the Moghuls who appeared as new powers brought any new ideals. Akbar's grand and noble attempt ended with him. Aurangzeb's 'grand design' and policy of thorough were later approved and seemed to succeed. Both the Portuguese and the Moghuls did not care for the rights of citizens. They held dogmatic convictions in religion and politics fostered by Bible and Koran. There was no error, flaw or slip in their interpretations. They were taken to be the sum total of man's and God's true knowledge. The Jewish conception of a chosen race and religion underlay their mentality and morality. Everything worth knowing was contained in a single book and they held that independent study or investigation or different opinions could only lead to unbelief and hell-fire. The destruction of the famous temples of Mathura (1018) and Somonath in 1024 by Mahmud of Gazni, and of Mathura and Vishwanath in 1669 at Benares by Aurangzeb typically illustrate the true aspect of Mahomedan rule in India throughout its long career. Both of them were great in some ways. Rulers like Akbar were exceptions. Hence the people looked for a deliverer and anxiously waited for his arrival to help their survival The conception of political liberty amongst the people of Maharashtra arose in their desire for the protection of their religion, that is Maharashtra Dharma. Thus the fight for Maharashtra Rajya or Hindavi Swarajya was largely for the protection of religion. Strength of devotion to religion lay behind the strength of desire for self-government, though with Shivaji personally the spirit of political independence and religion were equally strong and combined.

Shivaji's attempt was not an error of a rebellious Jagirdar, but it was a great rebellion for the political independence of his people. Nay, it was a great revolution--The Maratha Movement of the 17th century against the Moslem theory of Government, which did not admit that non-Moslems had a will, a conviction or a conscience of their own. They were expected to surrender themselves in favour of the religion of the ruler. Differences from their religion were either imperfections or sins and crimes and hence revolting and punishable. Non-Muslims were in short not citizens. Hence Shivaji's fight was a fight against this theory for the elementary rights of people.

In Aurangzeb culminated this theory of State and Religion. He fulfilled the Moslem ideal of rule and royalty. He completed the structure of absolute and irresponsible monarchy and strengthened the supremacy of the Moghuls and the Moslem principles over the continent of India. He gave up Akbar's humanitarian ideas in politics and religion, Jehangir's indifference, and Shah Jehan's expediency. His splendour, authority and religious zeal and fanaticism satisfied Moslems and touched their pride and imagination. Khafi Khan writes "An order was issued that every article belonging to Moslems should pass free" p. 293, again. "With the object of curbing the infidels and of distinguishing the land of the faithful from an infidel land the Jizia or poll-tax was imposed on the Hindus throughout all the provinces. Page 296. "An order was issued that no Hindu should ride in a palki or on an Arab horse without permission". Page 343. An order was promulgated exempting commercial goods of Mussalmans from tax throughout the dominions of Hindustan P. 293. This is about taxation. Similarly justice was distributed. Very few Hindus were employed in public services and higher posts. About religious treatment a contemporary Mahomedan historian writes as follows:—"(18-4-1669). It reached the ear of His Majesty, the Protector of the Faith, that in the provinces of Thatta, Multan and Benares, but especially in the latter foolish Brahmans were in the habit of expounding frivolous books in their schools and that students and learners, Mussalmans as well as Hindus, went there even from long distances, led by a desire to become acquainted with the wicked sciences they taught. The 'Director of Faith', consequently issued orders to all the Governors of Provinces to destroy with a willing hand the schools and temples of the infidels, and they were strictly enjoined to put an entire stop to the teaching and practising of idolatrous forms of worship. On the 15th Rabiul-a-khir it was reported to his religious Majesty, leader of the Unitarians, that in obedience to order the Government officers had destroyed the temple of Bishnath at Benares. (Dec. 1669.) This justice loving monarch, the constant enemy of tyrants commanded the destruction of the Hindu temple of Mathura and soon that stronghold of falsehood was levelled with the ground..... on the same spot was laid at great expense the foundation of a vast mosque" Vol. VII Elliot P. 183-184 Thousands of temples and idols were thus destroyed, their wealth confiscated, and schools of learning and libraries suppressed. Hindus were excluded from public offices and Hindu clerks were dismissed from the revenue department. Hindu religious fairs and festivals were banned, and State subsidies were given to converts. Hindu women were carried off by Muslim officers, who made raids upon villages to procure beautiful women.

Thus the Moghuls had gone on in their career of annexation and religious havoc, but had not succeeded in the consolidation of their rule. There was no growth of real solidarity, or development of any political institutions or system. Peace, prosperity and freedom of the subjects were not the primary considerations of the power established. People were oppressed and impoverished on various pretexts, religious and political.

HIS CAREER AND INFLUENCES.

Shivaji's early life was one of difficulties and dangers. In the most impressionable period of his youth his father's aloofness, struggles and ambitions, his mother's care, kindness and independent spirit, his teacher's ability, exactness and justice, his associate's enthusiasm and freedom loving and daring spirit, the nature of his hilly country, the tyranny of Government officers, the persecution of his religion, the rise and fall of Jagirs and Kingdoms, the murders of his relatives, and the internal strife amongst Maratha Sircars, all these had awakened in him a daring and determined spirit of independence which led him to contemplate calmly on the crash of Kingdoms and sultanates and the dissolution of the old order. There was anarchy everywhere, moral, social, religious and political. Selfish ambitions reigned supreme. The only refuge of religion or ideal was in obscurity. The ascetics and saints could alone go into that. But the religion of the worldly life was persecuted. Order and peace were in the hands of tyrants. There was no reign of law or supremacy of principle. There was no question of right but might in politics and religion. The object of politics was power not securities of freedom or welfare of the people. Thus force was then the main factor in determining all conceptions of life.

(To Be Continued.)

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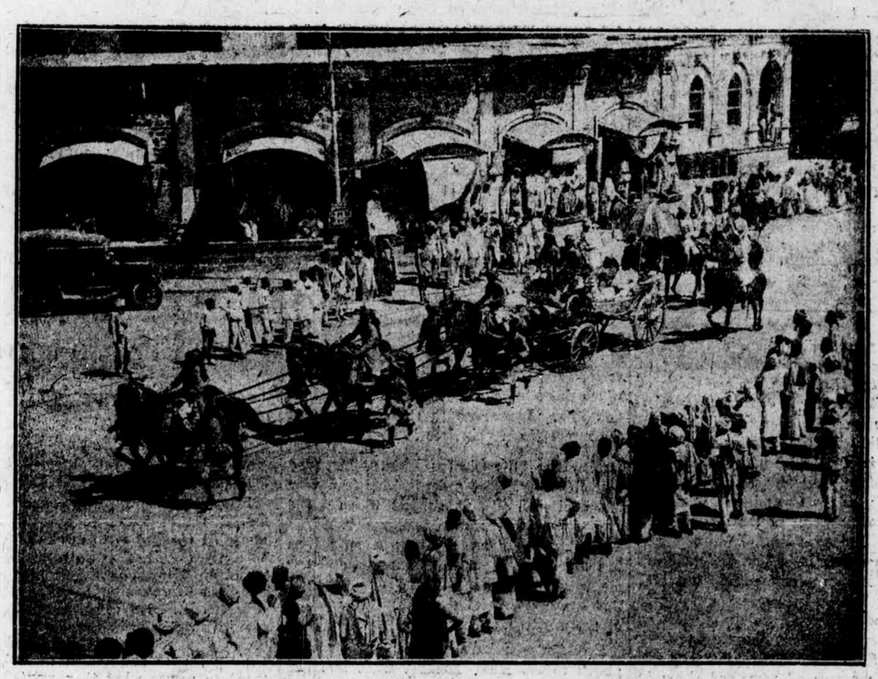
BABY WEEK COMPETITION AT MATUNGA.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A large number of babies took part in the Baby Week competition organised at Matunga.



Jamnagar Photo Co.
The Maharaja of Patiala was taken in procession in town in the state silver chario during his recent visit at Jamnagar. The Jam Saheb and the Maharaja of Patiala are seen seated in the chariot.

Jamnagar Photo Co.
The Maharaja of Patiala shot a panther in a hunting expedition in the Shamana jungles near Jamnagar.

BANDRA'S IMPENDING CALAMITY.

ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL UNDER EUROPEAN CONTROL?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 4.

It is most deplorable to learn that, at a time when India is continuously fighting for Indianisation of services, there are some men, (some of whom pose themselves as leaders) who belittle this struggle and endeavour to choke all attempts towards the goal. Under the guise of public service and future interests these men pose as advocates of Europeanization. Bandra the suburb fast rising in civic political and educational importance is at present under a deck shadow. It appears that negotiations are under way between the management of St. Andrew's High School and the Christian Brothers—an Irish Mission—in connection with the surrendering of of the new imposing school and its control into the hands of this mission.

This school is the only monument of the Catholics of Bandra who are capable of raising and maintaining large public schools. From its most humble state as a parish school, the generations of St. Andrew's parish have with their honest sweat and toil brought the school to its present proud position as the best school in the suburbs.

It is therefore to be hoped that the St. Andrew's Board will unanimously, strongly and firmly turn down any proposal of surrender, nor accept terms that render their power null and void.

Will the members now wake up and defend their rights? Will not these elders teach the generations, that India is for the Indians only? Will the Wardens be true to their trust?

NEW RAILWAY LINE ON THE FRONTIER

LAHORE, May 3.

H. E. the Governor and officials of the North-Western Railway as well as other guests who had proceeded to Dera Baba Nanak by special train, over the new line from Verka returned to Lahore this afternoon. Thousands of villagers, men, women and children, flocked to every news station on the line to welcome His Excelency, who got down from his saloon at every station and conversed with them. The latter expressed deep gratitude at the opening of the line.

Col. Walton, Agent of the North-Western Railway, in his address at the opening ceremony, said that the estimates indicated that the return on capital from local and through traffic would be sufficient to cover interest and working expenses. He referred to the programme of construction recently inaugurated by the Railway aiming at the opening of 300 miles of new lines every year, and appealed for public co-operation by confirming to the rules framed for their general benefit and by assisting in the suppression of fradulent travelling.—A.P.

KAKORI PRISONERS AND HUNGER STRIKE.

CAWNPORE, May 3.

To day is the 27th day of hunger strike resorted to by the Kakori prisoners. Recently owing to very serious condition some of the prisoners were compelled to give up the strike.

It is reported that nine are still on hunger strike and their condition is extremely precarious. All of them are said to be lying in jail hospitals.—Free Press.

WHAT ACTRESSES KNOW

The Use and Abuse of Toilet Creams.

Why do actresses always remove their "make-up" with cold cream, and never soap and water? Simply because they know that only grease will remove grease, and as theatrical make-up is compounded of grease, it is useless to attack it with water! The ordinary woman who daily uses some sort of toilet cream before powdering rarely understands the deleterious effect of this habit, unless the skin is thoroughly cleansed of such accumulations before going to sleep at night. The pores of the skin become clogged and the dried-up outer scarf-skin which should come away periodically as it wears itself out, is buried deeper and deeper by the daily smothering of powder.

So most actresses use mercolized wax on retiring at night, for this has an *absorptive* action which not only empties the pores of all foreign matter, but *entirely remove* the decayed outer tissue which clings to the new skin in tiny scaly particles, preventing it from revealing itself in all its freshness and charm. Just a little gentle massage with mercolized wax for ten nights or so works wonders. First wash the face with warm water and while the skin is still damp, rub in the mercolized wax with the tips of the fingers all over the face and neck. Leave on until the morning, when, after bathing a refreshing smoothness is apparent which increases daily until the old skin is completely absorbed, and the fresh new complexion underneath is revealed in all its beauty.

CABL[illegible]

LONDON, May 3.

Baghdad.—Opening the new Alwand Refinery of the Khanaqnin Oil Company, a subsidiary concern of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, King Faisal said they hoped shortly to give good news to the world in the shape of the construction of a pipe line from Iraq to the Mediterranean. The ceremony was attended by the Cabinet Ministers and many prominent British and Iraqi guests.—Reuter.

"INDIAN" NAVY ON BRITISH TERMS

OPPOSITION TO MERCANTILE MARINE

ASSEMBLY SLIGHTED

The following extracts from the speech on the Indian Navy delivered by Mr. S. N. Haji in the Indian Legislative Assembly will be read with interest:—

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji (Bombay Central Division, Non-Muhammadan Rural): In the course of the very interesting and lengthy speech which my Hon. friend Mr. Ranga Iyer, has just completed, he very rightly drew attention to this question of the Royal Navy in connection with the consideration of the constitutional issue. At the moment I propose to discuss the constitutional side of the Naval question as it is being discussed to-day, perhaps this very day in the House of Commons. It is to my mind a distrust of this House and an attempt to take away some of the slight powers that this House possesses to prevent it from discussing the question of the Royal Indian Navy here first and to have it in the House of Commons afterwards. We find, however, that that question has gone through two or three stages in the English House of Commons and in the course of the debate in London it was stated that the Indian Legislative Assembly will get its opportunity later on to discuss the subject of the Indian Navy by way of consequential legislation.

As I said just now, I do object to the question of the Indian Navy being promulgated first in the House of Commons and not in this Honourable House when we are sitting as an assembly of elected representatives of the people of India. But, sir, the Under Secretary of State for India mentions that the Bill has to the best of Lord Birkenhead's belief the sanction of the people of India. Now, sir, the only place I have been able to take up where His Lordship could have gathered this impression is the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee where in Chapter 5 dealing with the Royal Indian Marine that Committee say that:

"It is the almost unanimous desire of all Indian witnesses that the creation of an Indian Navy capable of defending the coasts, harbours and commerce of India should proceed." mark the words—"hand in hand with the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine and we strongly recommend to Government that the reorganisation of the Royal Indian Marine into such a service shall be undertaken with the least possible delay."

FAIT ACCOMPLI.

Sir, the Government of India are in the habit of incorporating into executive decisions only those recommendations of the Committee which suit them, ignoring others which do not happen to meet with their approbation. Here, sir, is a matter where the Government of India have adopted partly the proposal which was meant to be adopted as a whole, namely, that the Indian Navy should be created hand in hand with the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. Apart, therefore, from the fact that we have been prevented from discussing "ad initio" the question of the Royal Indian Navy, we are being presented by the Government of India with a fait accompli, the Royal Indian Navy being given as a great concession to the people of India. We are asked to enjoy the privilege of flying the White Ensign on ships which are not Indian ships, on ships which may not have Indian officers, for several years to come. We are asked to enjoy the privilege of being participators in that tradition which the British Navy has built up for itself. How is it possible for this country to do so when we find the Government ready to take note only those parts of the Marine Committee's recommendations which suit them and to ignore the others? Even in the case of taking up those parts which meet with their favour, they tell the people one thing and act in another way. We were told that the question of the Royal Indian Navy was considered by the departmental Committee appointed to prepare the scheme for the reorganisation of the Royal Indian Marine; that this country will get from the British Navy a loan of four sloops which were essential in order that the Indian Navy might begin to function. These are the words:

"The Committee assume that four sloops will be provided by the Home Government on loan to the Indian Navy. This would have meant so much less capital expenditure for India. Now, we find the Under Secretary of State informing the House that it is not possible to provide four sloops that were promised to India on the ground that no suitable sloops were available in the British Navy. Now, sir it is very strange that this information was not brought up at the time when the promise was made 12 noon to the Government of India. That is a very strange procedure, stranger than the one they have adopted in connection with the recommendation of the Committee to which I made a reference in the early part of the speech. I say, sir, that you cannot have an Indian Navy in this country without your having an Indian mercantile marine. There is no country in the world to-day, nor has there ever been which had a navy or which has a navy, without its own national merchant marine to act as a second line of naval defence. The attempt is here made as was brought out by one of the Labour members in the House of Commons the other day, to put on the Indian revenues certain of the burdens which have so far been borne by the British in connection with the British Navy. However, we in this country would be quite prepared to have a navy of our own and to reduce the burden on the British Exchequer, if we could have the Navy, not on our own terms though we should be entitled to that, but on terms suggested by a Committee appointed by the Government of India, terms which put before the country a simultaneous development of the Royal Navy with the development of an Indian mercantile marine. With regard to the Royal Navy, the mind of the Government of India, as I said before, is already made up, and it would appear that the mind of the Government of India is also made up with regard to the question of an Indian mercantile marine, but in a dierent sense. So far as the Government are concerned, they are quite prepared to give us a Navy. So far as the mercantile marine is concerned, they are not prepared to go the full length that was recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee. And the whole of the intention of the Government of India was laid before this House and the public in India last year on the 19th March when the Hon. the Commerce Member spoke on a Resolution dealing with the subject. To my mind, sir, the proper thing would have been to scratch the Indian Navy if you were also going to scratch the Indian mercantile marine. It will be said, sir, that the mercantile marine was not scratched. Several members: 'Scrap not scratch') Either will do. It might be said, sir, that the Government of India were doing their bit to develop the Indian mercantile marine when they provided training facilities by putting up a training ship. But here again they are doing only a portion of what the Mercantile Marine Committee suggested. When they are prepared to accept the whole of the Indian Navy recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee, with regard to the other recommendation they are only prepared to go a very little length, though it is the definite finding of that Committee that the mere provision of training facilities is not enough to develop an Indian mercantile marine. The Committee say that it is their view that something more is required beyond the provision of training facilities; and that something more is, as the Committee has recommended, the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian ships. I do not see, Sir, how you can have an Indian Navy without an Indian emrcantile marine. There is, as I said before, no country in the world which would think of having a navy without merchant shipping to back it up. It is the merchant shipping that will provide the reserves of men and ships in case of war. The personnel of the mercantile marine would be the field from which the Government could recruit its naval Officers in time of need. Added to that, we would obtain the full benefit of the provision of facilities by a training ship. But instead of going to the full length recommended by the Mercantile Marine Committee the Government of India decided and their decision was put before this House by the Honourable the Commerce Member, that the Government of India did not want to accept the recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee in so far as the coastal trade reservation was concerned.

UNSOUND ARGUMENTS.

Now, sir, in order to point out that the grounds on which the Government if India refused to accept the recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee are unsound, I propose, with your permission, to examine at some length the speech which the Hon. the Commerce Member made in connection with the subject of the coastal reservation as recommended by the Committee. I do so, sir, because I feel that the spending of India's money—and here comes in the Finance Bill—on the Royal Indian Navy is not justifiable unless the Government of India are prepared to take up measures by spending more money if necessary to develop an Indian mercantile marine. The two things to my mind go together. It is very fortunate however, that the Mercantile Marine Committee have proposed a method by which the mercantile marine could be developed without the Governmnent of India having to spend money in the early stages of development of shipping in the coastal trade. This is, sir, the reason why I hope at this stage you will permit me to examine the question of the development of the Indian mercantile marine and the reasons of Government for not accepting the recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee on grounds which to my mind.....

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji: As I was saying, I am quite prepared to support the Finance Bill in the hope that the Government of India will in view of this question of the Royal Indian Navy, see their way to mend what I regard as their policy of error.

Mr. President:—The Hon. Member knows that the Government of India have already declared their policy and he is mistaken if he thinks they would at once here and now consider it after hearing the speech of Honourable Member. Besides the Finance Member is not in charge of that subject.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji: I understood the position to be that we were here concerned with the Government of India as a whole, and there is nothing to prevent Sir Basil Blackett from replying on this point after consulting if necessary his colleague, the Hon. the Commerce Member.

President:—Does the Hon. Member really expect the Government of India to change their policy on the question in this manner Is not the proper course for him to have the question fully examined by a specific resolution?

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji: I quite appreciate your remarks, sir, I am mere suggesting to the Government of India that here they can have one vote in support of the Finance Bill.

Mr. President: I do not think that the Government of India are going to purchase his vote at that price.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji:—May I say, sir, then?

Mr. President: The Hon. Member is fully entitled to criticise the general policy without entering much into the details.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji:—Thank you very much, sir. I will not go into details and I will just merely take the principal points in the attitude that the Government of India has taken in this regard. I should at the same time like to say a few words by way reply to what the Commerce Member said just now about an opportunity having been given last August. He knows perfectly well, as well as I do, that this is a new House and none of us here could be blamed for opportunities not having been availed of last year if such was the case. But, sir, to return to the subject.

Mr. B. Das (Orissa Division Non-Muhammadan): May I say that I was not allowed to speak last year when rose to reply to Sir Charles Innes on the subject.

Mr' President:—Does the Hon. Member wish to speak this year?

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji:—Coming to the subject, I will examine the principal grounds of the Government of India in connection with this subject. The first is that this recommendation namely, the reservation of the coastal traffic to Indian vessels alone is the adoption of a policy which introduces a principle new to British law. I propose to show you that the reservatio n principle is no such thing.

The Hon. Sir Charles Innes:—Sir, may I rise to a point of order? This is a very technical and difficult subject which the House will find it extremely difficult to understand. It must take a long time for the Hon. Member to explain and for me to reply to him. I put it to you, sir, that on a FinanceBill, technical points of this kind should not be raised.

President:—I have more than once suggested to the Hon. Member what line he should take.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji:—In that case I will restrict myself. it was not my intention to go beyond the main grounds of the Government of India in connection with this subject; and if the Hon. the Commerce Member imagines that this particular objection is not the main objection, I will proceed to deal with the next and I think it will certainly save the time of the House a lot if he will be good enough to tell me.....

Mr. President:—The Hon. Member is mistaken in thinking that the Government of India are going to change their policy and give him a satisfactory reply in this way.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji:—In that case, sir, I hope you will allow me to....

Mr. G. Doraiswamy Aiyangar:—Oppose the Bill.....

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji....say that my opinion on the subject, in so far as the general discussion permitted under the third stage of the Finance Bill is concerned, is that this is a subject where I do feel that, an opportunity is given to.....

Mr. President:—I understand the Hon. Member's feeling on the particular question. I know it is a subject which he has particularly studied. But he takes a wrong opportunity of pressing it before the House and it will not help the cause which the Hon. Member has at heart. If the Hon. Member still wishes to continue, he is technically within his rights.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji:—Thank you, sir. What I will do now is just to lay down a general proposition to which I hope I will get the support from all Indian sides of the House, namely..

Mr. President:—I cannot at this stage put any question to ascertain the views of the House and the Hon. Member knows it.

Mr. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji:—In one word, sir, I will bring my remarks to a close and it is this; that we cannot consider the question of the Royal Indian Navy by itself; we cannot agree to spend the revenues of India upon a Royal Indian Navy if at the same time the Government of India do nothing to develop the Indian mercantile marine along the lines recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. With these words, sir, I bring my remarks to a close.

BOMBAY'S MILL WORKERS.

RESULTS OF ORGANISATION

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Labour Union was held on Monday at 9-30 p.m. in Bhelabhai Street, Bombay, Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

Mr. Syed Munnavvar, read the report for the year ended December 31. 1926 which stated that the membership, which in the beginning was 5,000 had increased gradually and reached the figure of 9,000 at the end of the year. About 260 complaints had been received from mill-workers by the Union and dealt with. a large number of them successfully. Complaints of wages held back from mill--workers were received and 55 forkers got their wages through the efforts of the Union. Compensation was also secured to mill-workers for accidents in three cases. The report concluded with an appeal to workers to join the Union without loss of time. The income during the year had been Rs. 17,411-10-9 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,188-14-3 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,222,12-6.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report. appreciating the services rendered to the Union by the outgoing office-bearers, appointing a committee to get the Union registered under the Indian Trades Unions Act, 1926. A new committee for the ensuing year with Mr. N. M. Joshi as President, and Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, R. S. Asawle, S. H. Jhabwala and S. A. Brelvi as vice-Presidents, Mr. R. R. Bakhale as General Secretary, and Messrs. S. K. Bole and Moulavi Abdul Rauf as treasurers, was elected.

Mr. Joshi in closing the proceedings said that the Union had tried its best to get the complaints of the workers redressed during the year under report. But the Union could not do much to get an increase in their wages as industry was not in a position to allow this. The Union could not give any benefit to the members such as sickness or unemployment doles but they hoped to adopt some measures by which they might be able to give some help to the members in future. The present small rate of subscription of four annas would not enable the Union to give them much help. He appealed to them. therefore, to increase their membership in order to secure all the help they could from the Union.

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

WAKE UP AND BESTIR.

PROF. VASWANI'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

SUKKUR, May 2.

Principal Vaswani, who presided over the second Hindu Educational Conference, appealed to Hindus to awake and bestir themselves. Disabilities were being imposed on Hindus in Sindh in all departments, and specially in the educational department. He urged them to concentrate their resolutions and their energies on a few urgent problems and indicate their grim determination to the Government to secure what they wanted. If the latent energy and resolve of the eight lakhs of Hindus in the province made itself felt, they would have nothing to fear from the major community.

PLEA FOR CHANGE OF VISION.

Mr. Vaswani pleaded for a change of vision in matters educational. Physical development was the foremost requirement of Hindu students. Brahmacharya should form the basis of their education. He asked them to give up indulgence in luxuries, to study their traditions, their literature, the lives of national heroes and their ancient science. Provision should also be made for vocational education. The Sukkur barrage scheme opened up vast facilities for agricultural education. He urged rich Hindus to start agricultural institutions buy land on the barrage and found colonies of educated unemployed. The Conference should establish an educational fund which should also be used for the spread of the eduction of women. The status of teachers should be raised and schools should be started in centrally-situated villages.—A. P.

BOHRA HIGH PRIEST HONOURED

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN SURAT

SURAT, May 3.

A deputation consisting of Bhaisaheb Isakbhai Saheb and thirty Bohra leaders went to Ahmedabad to request on behalf of the Surat Bohra Jamat, His Holiness Mullaji Saheb to come to Surat. His Holiness seeing that enthusiasm shown by the Jamat was exceptional complied with the request. His Holiness started yesterday from Sidhpur as arranged by the Surat Jamat by a special through train. His Holiness was received by the Broash Jamat on the way, went to the city Bohra Mosque for morning prayer. This morning His Holiness arrived her at 8-45 when great ovation was given and enthusism displayed at the platform. His Holiness drove in carriage and four from the station to the clock-tower and thence to Mullaji Saheb Deodi were decorated with arches, buntings on a grand scale.

At several place His Holiness was served with sarbat, and a coconut. His Holiness reached Deodi at about 10. A grand "majlis" was held in honour of this occasion. After recital of some verses a Nairana was presented. Then the whole Jamat went to dinner. The whole day has been considered as auspicious among Bohras and marriage ceremonies on a great scale will commence now within a few days.—A. P.

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PROTECTOR OF ARYAN CULTURE.

SRI SHANKARACHARYA'S TRIBUTE

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, May 2.

The following message has been sent by his Holiness Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtkoti, to Shri Shivaji Utsava Committee, Gwalior:—

It is a matter of great rejoicing that we have been able to celebrate the tercentenary of the great Shiva Chatrapati. Ever since the passing away of that hero Maharashtra, nay the whole of India, has undergone so many vicissitudes that one cannot help being astonished at the strangeness of things. The empire of Shivaji—who could have thought that it would vanish—has gone not to the Mahomedans from whom he freed it, but to those who came from far of lands and never dreamt anything beyond carrying on trade. Who could have creamt that the British Government would be so sympathetic as to rightly appreciate the worth of our great hero? But this itself is a proof that the worth of a man, howsoever neglected it be for the time being, becomes very well realised when the people come to give their thoughtful consideration to it. It is no small credit to the late Maharaja of Gwalior to have been instrumental in making the Prince of Wales appreciate the greatness of our Shivaji.

SAVIOUR OF ARYAN CULTURE.

The Scindia family of Gwalior has been foremost among those who helped the cause of Shivaji. Down to the late Maharaja, all have tried their best to maintain the high ideal of Hinduism such as patriotism, purity and tolerance. Circumstances have changed; but only outwardly. The problem of the days of Shivaji still persists, however, dimly visible it may be. Hinduism remains un-protected although unoppressed as before. Other religions, are well-protected. They have the backing of independent States here or there, while Hinduism, which alone stands for individual salvation, finds itself unprotected by any political power, except occasionally when heroes like Shivaji defend it and win for it, its due position of honour.

Shivaji is not only the saviour of Maharashtra from foreign oppression, but the saviour of Aryan culture. His was a fight not against, serfdom and misrule, but an effort to protect the cause of Dharma. Like a veteran warrior, like a true knight, he is the helper of the distressed and the protector of the weak. "Go-bramhana-pratipalaka." The decendents of Shivaji and the decendents of the helpers of Shivaji as well, have bravely borne the torch which Shivaji first lighted up. Unfortunately their number has dwindled and the spirit in ther hearts had been misdirected with the progress of knowledge. We ought really have keener perceptions and finer feelings that our misguided efforts have been leading us nowhere. In the midst of such darkness and dispair the anniversaries and the centenaries of great men flash forth as beacon lights and set the eager minded on the right track if the half heartened miss their way.

CONGRESS HOUSE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I dissociate myself with what has appeared in the papers regarding what happend at an informal meeting at Congress House between some individual members of the Shivaji Trecentnary Committee and Muslim gentlemen. As I was present for a part of the meeting only, I do not like that my presence for a part time should be considered as an assent to what happened at the terminal stages of the discussion at which I was absent.

Besides, I believe, I am not justified in appending my signature to any manifesto as a member of the Ter-centenary Committee, without the formal sanction of the Committee and its president.—Yours etc.

C. R. ATHAVALE.

Bombay, May 2.

Rome.—Engagement of Marconi and Countess Bezzi of Rome is officially announced.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Harvey Welman formerly of Indian Army.—Reuter's Special.

The Governor of the Punjab will leave on a tour on May 5th and will visit Dorah Rupar and Bharatgarh. His Excellency will next visit Kundla and Jagathkuhana and after halting at the latter place on the 8th 9th and 10th will proceed to Namuli and Akri reaching Simla on Friday on 13th.

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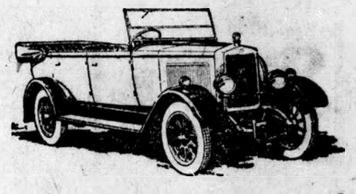

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